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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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Can only be said in the case of Buccaneer tyres.
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VOL. IV NO. 155 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagova	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
4th Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6030	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagova	7000	....	....
8th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th "	Nellore	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
26th June	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
28th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
26th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
30th June	Etola	Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo.
3rd July	Sundua	Persian Gulf Extra.
3rd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
10th "	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs.1,192-8-0.
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GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		27th July

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	690	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942		713

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Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	29th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4126	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	3rd July	14th July
Shibetora Maru	3376	T. Takenuna	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	15th July	26th July
Saigon Maru	4853	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankew	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

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Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jheium City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £600,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

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ALL forms of Debility and all other wasting diseases cured radically and permanently in four weeks Rs. 4 per week. Two days medicines gratis for trial. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. /4424

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate. 4042

WANTED

WANTED—Active or Sleeping Partners with Rs. 5,000 or over to increase the capital of lucrative going concern to one lac. Sole selling rights in Glassware and Hardware business manufactured by America.—Address G. SABIR NAZIR AHMED COY., Saharanpore. 1009

WANTED—An experienced smart Gujarati-Hindu TYPIST knowing accounts and office routine. State salary etc., to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4491

WANTED immediately an experienced elderly EUROPEAN LADY to take entire charge of two boys about the age of 12 years, to act as a tutor and companion. Apply stating previous experience an salary required to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4492

WANTED—FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER for St. George's Grammar School. Trained Teacher. Latin essential, Salary: Osman Sicca Rupees Two Hundred (200).—Apply H. G. ROCHFORT, Sifeabad, Hyderabad, Deccan. 1012

WANTED at once experienced Lady Nursery Governess to take entire charge of girl of five and boys of two. Good ayah kept. Hills in hot weather, Calcutta cold weather.—Reply giving references, stating salary, to Mrs. HILTON, Durley Chene, Darjeeling. 1011

WANTED—Two experienced Graduates or trained Under-graduates to work as Assistant Masters in the A. V. High School, Hapur, on pensionable posts of Rs. 50, each.—Applications together with copies of testimonials to be submitted to MAULVI GADA HUSAIN, Secretary, District Board, Meerut. 1013

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Barwani State Medical Department, starting salary Rs. 35 p. m., plus Rs. 7 p. m. as Provident fund; free quarters and joining expenses according to state rules. Applications with copies of diploma, stating age, previous experience etc., should be immediately addressed to

THE STATE SURGEON,

4453 Barwani State (C. I.) via Mhow.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy as Electrical Instrument Repairer. Applications will be considered from men experienced in Mathematical Instrument repair work or clock work. Employment will be permanent on Temporary Establishment, P. W. D.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 4488

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FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—SHAFTINGS, Couplings, Pedestals, Pulleys, Pillar Brackets and Bevel wheels. All suitable for weaving gearing. In very good condition. For particulars apply to MANAGER, The Morarjee Mills, Parel, Bombay. 4467

FOR SALE—Gents and Ladies' second hand OVERCOATS and FROCK COATS at Rs. 3-8 each, Short Coats at Rs. 2-8 each and Vests at As. 12 each. Fresh Stocks unpacked every Saturday. Mofussil orders executed by v. p. p.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of second hand clothings in the East.

Empire Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4480

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 11 Gent's Black Box Calf Goloshed Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10. A reliable dressy boot. Price Rs. 6-8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—65 pairs R80, Ladies Black Glace Kid Twin and Trinity Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6. Sale price Rs. 4-12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—9 Pallavaram, Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The gas plant of 200 lights is to be sold, owing to the Electric light installation in the Nilambag Palace. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT RAJKHARCH DEPARTMENT, Bhavnagar. Offers invited. 4454

TO BE LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

TO BE LET—Immediately ground-floor and 2nd floor, fully open to sea. Apply J. S. ENTY, No. 6, Dadysett Hill Chowpaty. 4427

TO BE LET—A bungalow on Chowpati facing the sea. Terms moderate. Apply to R. B. Bansilal Abirchand, 558/62, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 4489

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate, Street. 1016

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, LOWER MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Thacker Lakhmidas Pragji, an Insolvent and with the consent of Mr. Parshotam Lakhmidas, the mortgagee under deed of mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1913, and made between the said Lakhmidas Pragji the mortgagor of the one part and the said Purshotam Lakhmidas the mortgagee of the other part and in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Bombay, in Insolvency, dated the 27th day of June, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of July, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of Foras land of a perpetual tenure containing by admeasurement recently made 16,031 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57, Collector's New Nos. 12850, 12351, 11939, and 11941, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 1 and 3/1929 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 3464 and 3464A, Street No. 928: all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Elphinstone Road, Lower Mahim in the City and Registeration Subdistrict of Bombay and are bounded on the east by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road and a proposed public road, on the West by the property of Mathew Pascol De Souza, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Shrikrishna Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee Bombay, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1916.

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & CO., auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction rooms at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, household furniture, Jewellery, Iron safes cash boxes, gold and silver watches and etc., such as almirahs, dumbwaiters, dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, dressing tables, writing tables, arm chairs, easy chairs, low arm chairs, curzon chairs, leather sofas, leather easy chairs, teapoys, drawing-room sets of sofas and chairs, bookstands, cash boxes, iron safes, alarm timepieces, wall clocks, gold and silver wristlets, pearl molar, earrings, pearl bangles, raifuls, diamond roses, emerald rings, collar buttons, rings, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too;

So are many in all stages of intellectuality

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of Collecting Toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction the above right, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1916, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the undersigned.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS Co., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES, TOGETHER WITH ENGINE, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOGLI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the Company together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenants buildings, standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said mills. The mill has 27,200 ring spindles and has land admeasuring 20,044 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure. The sale will be subject to certain conditions, and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the office of the said liquidators at No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidators' Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treacher's Buildings, Fort. On application being made to the Liquidators or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sethna, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at New Charni Road, opposite the Railway Hotel and next to the Tapia Building:—

A large lot of black and white stones, pavement stones, bricks, wooden beams, etc

AUCTION SALE IN WHOLE LOT, OR IN RETAIL OF CARRIAGE ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, CARPETS SPRING WHEELS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. B. Hormasji and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1916, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm or in retail consisting of carriage accessories, such as springs, spokes, wheels, poles, hood iron tyres picture cards, brass bells, buttons, brass polish, leather buttons, plain glass, American oil cloth, morrocco leather, trimmings, laces, handles, whip, sockets, lamps, silk curtains, silk laces, etc., etc.

The above will be first put up in one lot and if the reserved price is not reached then it will be sold in seperate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cashinath:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, forming one portion or compartment in a chawl or range of seven houses or apartments and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street as entered in the Books of the Municipality otherwise called Bora Bazar within the Fort walls of Bombay in the Sub-District formerly of Fort and Colaba but now of Bombay and which said premises contain by admeasurement 90 6/9 ninety square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and are bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the Parsee Bazar Street aforesaid, on the West by the property of Byramji Cursetji Bengali, on the North by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Sorabji Cawasji but now to Dinbai, widow of Cawasji Sorabji Pouwalla and on the South by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range formerly belonging to Cursetbai, wife of Nusserwanji Bomanji but now owned by Manockji Sorabji Pouwalla and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 355 and New No. 5306, Old Survey No. 656 and New Survey No. 9090 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 1566, Street No. 114, Parsi Bazar Street, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS-DAY FRIDAY, THE 30th JUNE, AT 1 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES NAINSOOKH.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916, at 1 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their ROOMS No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Thaker Laxmidas Lalji and on account and at the risk of Parsi Cowasji Framji.

28 cases Nainsookh 33in. by 18 yds.
150 pieces in each case from Nos. 5055 to 5255 David Sassoon.
32 cases Nainsookh 37in. by 18 yds. 150 pieces.
In each case from Nos. 2100 to 2300 David Sassoon.
31 Cases original and 1 Case opened.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Shah Manroop Jetaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned parties.

1 packet of 51 diamonds, about 4 1/8 ratis.
1 packet of 48 diamonds about 4 1/16 ratis.
1 ring of one diamond about 4 ratis.
1 rose of diamonds and ruby, 4 pearl bangles.
1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond collar button.
1 rose of diamonds—emerald, 2 rings of diamonds, 1 pair pearl kudajodi, 1 diamond earring, 1 diamond sali, 1 pearl kunthi.

The property of a private gentleman:—

2 pearl malas, 2 pairs pearl raifulls, 1 diamond marquis, 1 diamond chhelakdi, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl vank, 1 pearl jav.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 26 FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public Auction at Wadi Bundar Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway by order of the G. I. P. Railway Co.

26 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS, WALLACE INDIAN SECOND CLASS. AND MOULMEIN OVER 12 INCHES SIZE SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder, by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 Tons Wallace Indian First Class Teak Squares.

About 50 Tons Wallace Indian Second Class Teak Squares.

About 50 Tons Moulmein Selected Over 12 inches size Teak Squares.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Trials of FRANCE at the hands of the invaders, and the stirring story cleverly woven around the events which are now taking place in FLANDERS

in

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

with

CHARLES CHAPLIN

SHOWING AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

SKATING RINK.

MONSOON SEASON

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Saturday, 1st July, 1916

at 9-30 p. m.

Sunday, 2nd July 1916.

SPECIAL MORNING SESSION
9 to 11 with Band.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 P. M. Bombay's Favourite Attraction.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents WOLSLEY CHARLES and

In a Complete **"THE SCAMPS"** Change of Programme

In their Merry Vaudeville Entertainment from the Comedy and Palace Theatres, London.

New Music.—Original Songs.—Rollicking Fun.—Modern Burlesques.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m. ANOTHER GREAT STAR ATTRACTION!

A modern story of the American Stage from A. H. Wood's famous Broadway Success featuring FLORENCE REED.

IN FIVE GREAT ACTS. **"NEW YORK"** IN FIVE GREAT ACTS.

Supported by John Miltern and Fania Marinoff, the famous Russian Dancer.

A Gold Rooster Drama in 5 vigorous parts.

SHOWING REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK BY NIGHT. "THE GREAT WHITE WAY" (BROADWAY) with its millions of changing lights. ITS GARISH AND BRILLIANT NIGHT SIGNS. ITS LAVISH ILLUMINATIONS.

"A WONDERFUL FILM" VIDE PRESS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF PRESENT SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Comedy-Drama in 5 parts:

"LANDON'S LEGACY"

How the quaint legacy of a girls' school in full going order was the means of solving a man's difficulties and gaining him a charming Peruvian wife.

Comedy in 2 parts:

"VANITY, THY NAME IS—."

An extravagant young wife nearly ruins her husband with dressmakers' bills, but her mother teaches her common sense in a very amusing way.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE:

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK

THE GREAT INDIAN DRAMA:

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD."

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE)

A stirring story of the Frontier, showing fights with Pathans and domestic scenes in Rajputana, written by Niranjan Pal and played by English Actors and Indian Soldiers. A portion of the profits of this film are being devoted to Lord Roberts' Indian Soldiers' Fund.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema. 2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-20.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company

(RIPON THEATRE)

WILL STAGE

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 1st July 1916

AND

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 2nd July 1916

the New Romance in Sangit

By Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari

(First appearance):

PUNYA-PRABHAVA

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.

ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 5
40	36 11
45	43 1¢

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

REVISION OF LAND RECORDS

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Reviewing the annual report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1914-15, the Bombay Government in a Resolution just issued observe that in the preparation, maintenance and improvement of the record of rights on the whole there has been satisfactory progress. The record was prepared for the first time in a considerable number of survey-settled inam villages as well as in all the khoti villages of three talukas of the Kolaba district. The extension of the record to these areas, while in no way inimical to the just interests of khots and inamdars, should do much to prevent disputes and discourage unnecessary litigation. On these grounds Government have recently decided that the benefit of the record should no longer be withheld from inam villages in which a survey settlement has not yet been introduced. The preparation of the record in such villages will involve a survey of lands, as distinct from a revenue settlement, and steps are being taken to ascertain the most economical method of giving effect to this policy. The record was also prepared experimentally in four village sites in the Nasik district.

The measurement of sub-divisions was carried out by 45 parties during the year. Altogether 713,173 sub-divisions were measured and mapped, compared with 625,724 in the previous year, and the recovery demands issued amounted to nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs, out of which nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs were collected. The willing co-operation of land-owners is reported to be partly responsible for the low average cost in Gujarat, and this again is partly due to the practice of presenting rayats with copies of the maps, which are highly valued. Government agree that this practice deserves to be widely extended wherever it is likely to be popular.

CITY SURVEYS.

In addition to the considerable volume of ordinary survey and settlement work the Department was responsible for the conduct of city surveys in fourteen towns, in three of which (Sholapur, Barsi and Gadag-Bettigeri) the operations were completed during the year. "Increased experience" says the Resolution, "has led to a great advance in city survey methods, with the result that surveys can now be undertaken with far greater economy and efficiency than was possible a few years ago. Indeed when the work of co-ordinating results and systematizing methods is completed, Mr. Anderson is confident that the cost of the earlier surveys will be reduced by approximately a half. Government thus provides, at a minimum cost, for the holder or dealer in urban property an accurate register of title and for the local authority a mass of detailed information of great value for the purposes of taxation and town improvement. The problem of the maintenance of city survey records is still under consideration. It is possible that different solutions may be necessary to suit different local conditions, but it is certain that the results already achieved can have no finality until this important question is settled."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

ABSENCE OF RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 27th instant throughout the Presidency proper. More rain is generally needed, especially in Kathiawar, Gujarat, and the Deccan. Sowing of kharif crops continues but is retarded in some places for want of rain. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Kaira. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana and Baroda. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat, fallen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere. Absence of rain in Kathiawar is causing anxiety. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. Takavi is being granted for deepening wells and for purchase of fodder. Cattle kitchens have been opened by private charity in Songadh and Paliad and free grass is being distributed in Babra, Paliad and Songadh. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 298.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The break in the Arabian Sea monsoon is more marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Konkan and Malabar; local in Bihar, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, and east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Akyab two; Toungoo one; Cherrapunji thirteen; Dhubri two; Cox's Bazar five; Darjeeling, Burdwan four Berhampore three; Chittagong two; Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Calcutta, Dogra, Dinajpur one; Cuttack three; Balasore, False Point one and a half; Naya Dumka three; Purnea two; Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 29th	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.12	21.83	39.01	16.64
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.31	20.18	33.91	18.69
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.17	19.94	34.66	17.90
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.05	21.10	38.81	18.82

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.099 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 ,,
Dew Point	77.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.790 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 ,,
Minimum do do	81.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	228 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11 inches
Total fall during month	21.82 ,,
Do. do. year	21.93 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.02 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	29	m 11 22	27 8	Fri.	30	m 4 3	16 8
Fri.	30	m 10 45a	24 10	Sat.	July 1	m 5 29a	20 3
Sat	July 1	m 11 55	27 9	Sun.	2	m 4 42	16 6
Sun.	2	m 11 24a	25 1	Mon.	3	m 5 55a	19 9
Mon.	3	m 0 53a	23 0	Tues.	4	m 5 19	16 4
Tues.	4	m 0 2	25 4	Wed.	5	m 6 28a	19 5
Wed.	5	m 1 10a	23 0	Thur.	6	m 5 54	16 4
Thur.	6	m 1 48a	25 1	Fri.	7	m 6 59a	19 1
Fri.	7	m 2 26	23 0	Sat.	8	m 6 27	16 6
Sat.	8	m 3 6	25 3	Sun.	9	m 7 29a	18 11
Sun.	9	m 3 49	23 3	Mon.	10	m 6 58	16 10
Mon.	10	m 4 36	25 6	Tues.	11	m 7 59a	18 10
Tues.	11	m 5 29	23 8	Wed.	12	m 7 30	17 4
Wed.	12	m 6 29	25 8	Thur.	13	m 8 30a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 2 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme north ern and the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.63in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—No telegrams have been received from Mormugao and Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.12in. and Ratnagiri 0.72in. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula. In the rest of the reporting area, Raipur, Bangalore and Madras are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces, the southern half of the Deccan and on the Coromandal coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 29th of June 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	97.5	83.0	59	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	98.5	86.9	51	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.8	88.0	62	..	0	—0.53
Rawalpindi	112.5	83.8	32	..	2.95	0.98
Lahore	110.6	80.4	47	..	0 56	—1.17
Hissar	107.3	84.5	50	..	1.07	..
Ambala	101.9	87.1	44	..	4 78	1.38
Delhi	105.2	88.2	49	..	2.12	—0.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.5	88.9	44	..	2.94	0 66
Mainpuri	103.3	86.4	48	..	2.93	0.26
Jhansi	97.2	83.6	59	..	6.78	2.28
Cawnpore	95.0	83.1	64	..	14.91	11 92
Allahabad	90 4	82.3	54	..	2).73	16 19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.5	83.8	77	..	0	—0.14
Karachi	87.3	80.4	86	..	0.21	—0.75
Ajmer	96.0	79.4	63	..	3.55	1.48
Jaipore	102.3	82.1	59	..	2.17	0.30
Kotah	101.6	84.0	51	..	3.92	1.42
Mount Abu	79 8	65.4	88	..	3 76	—0 92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	79 5	61	..	0.60	—1.19
Dwarka	88.3	81.7	80	..	0.19	—2.60
Veraval	85.1	82.1	83	..	0.67	—2.81
Rajkot	98.0	77.8	63	..	2.87	—1.05
Bhavnagar Para	103 6	81.0	67	..	1.11	—2.28
Surat	91.2	80.0	67	..	6.96	—1.54
Ahmedabad	103.5	80 7	67	..	2.45	—1.27
Deesa	98.9	79 9	68	..	2.27	0.58
Neemuch	98	78.1	65	..	8.19	4.49
Indore	91.7	74.5	72	..	8.82	3.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	77.5	68	..	7.40	0.17
Saugor	90.2	76.0	72	..	5.17	—1.38
Hoshangabad	91.3	75.8	67	..	8.21	2.66
Khandwa	94.4	77.9	69	..	6.18	1.24
Akola	95.5	76.7	63	..	6.99	2.21
Amroati	94.3	76.8	63	..	9.75	3.49
Nagpur	92.6	78.8	60	..	10.56	2 25
Chanda	94.3	78.6	59	..	8.60	1.82
Raipur	89.7	74 6	95	0.68	11.19	3.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 3	81.2	80	0.12	21.83	4 22
Ratnagiri	85.1	76.1	81	0.72	43.54	15.51
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.4	75.5	62	..	3.04	—1.27
Ahmednagar	90.6	71 9	63	..	3 32	—1.65
Poona	87.2	73.3	68	..	3 18	—1.20
Sholapur	96.3	74.1	67	..	3.78	—0.86
Bijapur	91.8	72.1	67	..	3.47	0 10
Belgaum	76.8	67.8	88	0.04	8.12	0.06
Aurangabad	92	71 7	74	..	6 38	0 32
Aurangabad (Indus)	89	70.0	66	..	5.48	0 85
Hyderabad	84.6	74.9	81	..	5.47	1.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.9	74.7	92	0.55	45 32	9.71
Calicut	84.8	75.7	95	0.90	41.35	8.05
Cochin	85.7	75.0	90	0.41	27.83	0 52
Colombo	85 3	79.1	80	..	7.94	0 41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	80.2	68	..	7.03	2.49
Bellary	91.3	74.7	58	..	0.66	—1.31
Cuddapah	98.2	77.9	63	..	0.79	—2.24
Madras	98.3	75.6	79	0.25	4 13	2 32
Bangalore	88.6	66.7	87	0.24	1.50	—1.28
Coimbatore	88.3	72.3	79	..	2.30	0 78
Trichinopoly	97.5	78.2	58	..	0.93	—1.36
Negapatam	98.4	79 5	76	..	1.26	0 02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th June 1916, was 29.306 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The Rev. K. R. Gopalah Iyer, a missionary in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tuticorin, has charged two men with insult, trespass and with having wounded his religious feelings for having buried the dead body of a Roman Catholic, who had been ex-communicated by his parish priest, in the Methodist cemetery at the Deraviapuram village, without any Christian rite, and without the presence

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The WONDERFUL PURIFIER of HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, ,, on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, ,, of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	8.18—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.72—6
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in closing time.)	Liverpool at July 13.95—15
	Oct. 13.14—14
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July 12.87—15
	Oct. 13.02—13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LIVERPOOL, June 29.

Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
June	7.96	No change.
June-July	7.93	
July-Aug.	7.91	
Aug-Sept.	7.86	
Sept.-Oct.	7.82	
Oct.-Nov.	7.78	
Nov.-Dec.	7.75	
Dec.-Jan.	7.73	
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	
Feb.-Mar.	7.71	
Mar.-Apl.	7.70	
Apl.-May	7.69	
May-June	7.68	
June-July	7.66	

Prices taken at t10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	7.98	5
June-July	7.93	
July-Aug.	7.91	
Aug.-Sept.	7.86	
Sept.-Oct.	7.82	
Oct.-Nov.	7.78	
Nov.-Dec.	7.75	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.73	
Jan.-Feb.	7.71—5	
Feb.-March	7.71—4	
March-April	7.70—5	
April-May	7.69	6
May-June	7.68	
June-July	7.66	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.41—5
November	11.24—3
January	11.15—4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.05	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.20	
,, ,, Fine	6.35	
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	6.76	
,, ,, ,, Fine	7.00	
,, Broach Good	7.35	5
,, ,, Fully Good	8.00	
,, ,, Fine	8.15	
,, Scinde Good	6.10	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.25	
,, ,, Fine	6.40	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000	
,, Exports to Great Britain	22,000	
,, ,, to Continent	3,000	
Futures at New York July	13.05+10	
Futures at New York October	13.29+ 4	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10	unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.06	unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.95+ 1	
Futures at New Orleans October	13.06+ 3	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½	unchgd.
Demand Bills	4 75½	unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	65½+½	

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	31½+½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Mint & Indian buying steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
,, ,, 6 ,,	5¾
,, ,, day loans	4
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£765,000
Consols 2½%	60½+⅜
Rupee Paper 3½%	52
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 o/o	69½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.14 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 28th.

3½% 1925—1928	£89¾+¼
4½% 1925—1945	£96½+1/16

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 28th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
15,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
60,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		75,000
,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/16		
,, Bombay at 1/4 1/16		
Min Rate Received Calcutta	10%	above that rate in full.
Min Rate Received Bombay	10%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.		
Rs.		Rs.
10,24,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
5,93,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		16,87,000
Nil. ,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 3/32		
,, Bombay at 1/4 3/32		
Min Rate Received Calcutta	10%	above that rate in full.
Min Rate Received Bombay	10%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.		
Rs.		Rs.
3,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
,, ,, ,, to Bombay		12,38,000
9,38,000 ,, ,, to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/16		
,, Madras at 1/4 1/16		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	10%	above that rate in full.
Min. Rate Received Madras	10%	above that rate in full.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale		Rs. 33,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week		30,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 28th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F June nominal	55/6 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rosario Santa Fe—61½lbs. June Sellers	49/6 unchgd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers.	65 unchgd.
Victorian April Sellers.	67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley June-July quoted	47 unchgd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship June-July. Nominal	59/6—1s.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers	60—6d.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Sellers unchgd.	67/6
Toria Rapeseed:—June-July Sellers unchgd.	61
LINSEED.	
Linseed Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	67
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July Sellers unchgd.	65
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Nominal unchgd.	£12/0/0

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£130 unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£103+¼
Copper Braziers	£156
Yellow Metal	15¾
Hard Spelter Nominal	60
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6	Unchgd.
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/6	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Paid	2/8+½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	2/4½—¾

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 28th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	48
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	48

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 29.

The market to-day has ruled rather easier new Broach being quoted at about 293.

No business of any importance has so far been reported in contracts and ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Akola July 263½.
Akola September 266½.
Akola January 270.
Fully Good Bengal January 228.
Good Broach April 293.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	294	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	230	229	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	231	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	264	..	..	July 1916
Do.	267½	..	..	Sep. ,,
Do.	270	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Omravati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	310	June-July'16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	316	,,
H. G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	..
Compta	..	..	333	,,
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	305	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	227	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	239	229	217	..	Ready & July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	222	212	..	Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	250	236	..	Ready
	..	250	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	252	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	280	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	300	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	292	..	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready & July
	..	266	..	..	Sept. & 25th
	..	268	..	..	Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	263	255	..	Ready
	..	260	..	..	July
Dharmangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	261	..	..	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	July
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	275	267	..	Ready
	..	272	..	..	July
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	Ready
	..	274	..	..	July
	..	283	278	..	Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	292	25 April 1917
,,	..	..	..	337	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	333	June/July
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	248	234	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	318	Ready
	..	..	..	314	June/July
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	303	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	314	Ready & J/J
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	308	Ready & J./J.
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	333	Ready
	..	..	..	328	June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th June 1916:—

Cotton	4,568	Bales.
Wheat	5,299	cwts.
Linseed	6,895	,,
Ginjellyseed	6	,,
Groundnuts	2,278	,,
Castorseed	1,382	,,
Rice	1.152	,,
Myrabollams	446	,,
Cottonseed	4,044	,,
Mowraseed	229	,,
Gram	2,396	,,
Joowar	917	,,
Barley	1,196	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 29th— 4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 8 0	5 8 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	36 8 0	5 8 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	46 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	....
,, Black	39 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts	47 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat August-Sept.	5 14 8	
Linseed September	8 9 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.

Banks's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	195.
60 d-s Hongkong	153½
Do. Shanghai	216¾
Do Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian do.	26-8-0
Bombay do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16.0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and the rates recorded a rise by a few points.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood firm.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 466½.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 486½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,220 to Rs. 1,232½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,405 to Rs. 1415 and Central India from Rs. 2,147½ to Rs. 2,157½.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 242½ and Crescent at Rs. 125.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 317½.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,660 for July.

Pearls improved to Rs. 392½.

Simplex changed hands at Rs. 430.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 907½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 262½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 173¾. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 687½ to Rs. 700.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,325.

Sara Siraguni Railway shares were placed at Rs. 97½.

Bundi Cement Company shares changed hands at Rs. 13.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 157 and Bombay Steam Ordinary at Rs. 240.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

4 per cent Conversion Warrants changed hands at Rs. 10.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood in the vicinity of Rs. 78½.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

There was not much inquiry for jute mill shares to-day but the tone of the market was fairly well maintained in most instances. There was hardly sufficient business in hand to really test the market and any inquiry on a large scale would be likely to put the rates up. In other directions there was no feature of interest. Tea shares were neglected. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpore 43-12; Burrakur 20; Equitable (ord) 43-12 s.l., 44 to 44-12.

Jute:—Belvedere (ord) 305; Clive (ord) 118-8, 118, 119; Caledonian 90; Empire (ord) 34-2, 34-4, 34-8, 34-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 405, 406; Kamarhatty (ord) 334-8; Kankunarrah (ord) 461, 462; National (ord) 12-10 s.l.; Northbrook (ord) 29-10, 29-12.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-10 to Rs. 79-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 80.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.S' WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on June 1st, say:—

GOLD.

For the first time for three weeks the external movements have been unfavourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 26 £5,000 in bar gold.
May 29 £28,000 in bar gold.
May 29 50,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
May 30 £605,000 in bar gold.
May 30 £50,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
May 31 £65,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made is under:—

May 25 £5,000 in bar gold.
May 25 £275,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
May 26 £12,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.
May 29 £200,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
May 30 £400,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

During the week the net efflux amounted to £89,000.

The West African gold output for April, 1916, amounted to £135,976, as compared with £149,978 in April, 1915, and £150,987 in March, 1916.

SILVER.

The movement of prices has been retrograde. The pace was accelerated by quite substantial sales on account of China, and gathered an impetus which culminated in a drop of 7/8d. on the 30th ultimo, making the quotation 32 7/8d., the lowest for over a month past.

The Indian Bazaars were rather sellers than buyers, and America shewed little disposition to refrain from contributing its usual quota.

The general inclination to sell proved advant

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th of Jeth Vad, 1972
Mahomedan: 28th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 23rd of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30
Sunrise, 6 h. 5 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Bombay Provincial Bank, Extraordinary General Meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Skating Rink: Monsoon Season Opening Night, 9-30 p.m

SUNDAY, July 2.

The English Mail per steamer Malta, will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the town sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

TUESDAY, July 4.

P. & O. s. s. Salsette, with English mails of the 16th July due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, "The Scamps" at 9-45 p.m.; "New York" at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

CONTRACTOR.—Avanbai, wife of Jehangir Pestonji Contractor, at Ahmedabad, June 28.

KATRAK.—Hirabai Naoroji Katrak, New Gamdevi Road, June 29.

PARTRIDGE.—On the 21st June, at 6, Kingscroft Road, West Hampstead, London, Edward Thomas Partridge in his 72nd year.

SEALY.—On the 22nd June; at the Dufferin Hospital, Simla, of Suppurated Pancreas, Ellen Constance Sealy, aged 65.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
June 30.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I. A.) will be held on the following evenings:—
Friday, 30th instant, 6 to 8 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.
Sunday, 7 a.m., at Mr. Annesley's bungalow, Pali Hill.

Shooting Club.—The first shoot of the season will be held at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next, 1st July from 4-30 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Ailing, Commanding.
June 29.

No. 201. Duties:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 26th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieutenant A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer, next for duty, Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant, E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant E. A. Sherren.

No. 196. Physical Training:—
It is proposed to commence a Physical Training Class for any members of Nos. 1 and 2 or E. E. Companies who are willing to turn out any morning they are required for the above class.
Names of members who are willing to turn out as required to be sent in to the Adjutant as soon as possible.
Date and hour of commencement of the class will be published in the Corps Orders.

No. 199. Class of Instruction:—
A D.R.F. and H.P.F. Class of Instruction will shortly be formed from the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.
N. C. O's and men who are desirous of joining this class must forward their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

No. 208. Annual Prize Distribution:—
It is notified for the information of all the members of the Corps that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters on Saturday, the 15th July, 1916, time and further details will be notified later.

No. 211. Leave:—
Sapper No. 17 C. Webb, E. E. Company, B. V. A., is granted 6 months' leave out of India with effect from 22nd June, 1916.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades:—
Fridays, 4-45 p.m. Sundays, at 10 a.m.

Signalling Class:—
This class will parade every Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. commencing on the 28th instant until further orders.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
June 30.

216. Parade.—"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd-Class Shots in the Company for instruction in musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice.
Dress.—Drill Order, without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. HOBDAY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, June 29.

611. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 1st July, 1916:—
On Friday June 30th "A" Company will fetch their own equipment from Headquarters, and will fall in at the Bund Bridge at 7.20 a.m. independently. Dress.—Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.
Recruits at Headquarters, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers at Headquarters, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers at Headquarters, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Satara Dett., Thursday 7 a.m., Saturday 5 p.m. at Satara.

612. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to Headquarters office two days beforehand.

613. First Aid Class.—The First Aid Class under Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday, 5th July 1916 at 6.30 p.m.

614. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

615. Decrease.—The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.
No. 4053 Vol. G. Kincaid "A" Company.
No. 4029 Vol. J. L. Rieu "A" Company.

616. Transfer.—No. 1195 Volunteer A. M. Kharady "B" Company is transferred to "C" Company.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Captain,
For 2/Lieut., and Adjt.,
Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. High B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—El Abanico ..... Javaloyes
Three Dances from Tom Jones.—(1) Morris Dance (2) Gavotte (3) Jig ..... German
Valse.—A Media Noche ..... Sontini
Selection.—Autumn Manoeuvres ..... Kalman
Morcan.—Babillage (Planderei) ..... Gillet
Selection.—The Girl on the Film Kollo and Dance.—Kisses ..... Sirmay. Marylis

STRING BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Sardinia which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday, the 28th instant. All well.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Tuesday next.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held yesterday in the Town Hall, Mr. G. K. Nariman read a Paper on "Some References to Zoroastrian Scriptures in Arab Authors."

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

The second anniversary of the above Samaj will be celebrated on Sunday the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Hirabag (near the C. P. Tank). Sheth Tukaram Padwal will preside.

GIFT TO GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks the very kind gift of a picture of Lord Kitchener presented by the Manager, Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the past and present students of the school will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate the success of Mr. V. K. Kale, the first Jagannath Sankersett Scholar, at the last Matriculation examination.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

A Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the destitute Belgian children will be held at the Antonio Da Silva High School Hall, Dadar, on Sunday, the 9th July, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), and on Monday, the 10th July, at 5.30 p.m., (S. T.). The Sunday programme comprises among other items "Frightful Frost", a farcical comedy, and "The Virginia Mummy" a Nigger farce and the Monday programme "The Mercy's Conquest" and "The Mischievous Nigger."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 24th instant, occurred as follows:—

Bombay City, 22, Bandra Port 4, other places in Thana District 3, Poona Town 1 (imported), Sholapur District 1, Kolaba District 4, Ratnagiri Port 6, Bankot Port 2, other places in Ratnagiri District 2, Belgaum District 14, Dharwar District 22, Bijapur District 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 2, Bijapur Agency 4, Mangrol Port 2 and Savnur State 1, Total 97.

MARINE DOCKYARD THEFT CASE.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Superintendent Sullivan and Inspectors Jefferies and Shaw, of the C.I.D., assisted by Captain Douglas of the R.I.M., with his officers and the officers of the S. and T. Corps, have been continuing their enquiries in regard to the alleged theft of three cartloads of provisions and hospital comforts belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps, recovered property worth about Rs. 10,000. It is understood that in this connection two persons named Wood and Rozario, employees of the Port Trust, have been arrested and more arrests are expected to follow.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR WOUNDED AND SICK SOLDIERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DEOLALI, June 28.

On Saturday next the 1st proximo, Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy and Mr. Sethna, the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, are going to entertain the wounded and sick soldiers on the Hotel Gymkhana grounds, when light refreshments such as pastry, fruit, chocolates, ices, etc., will be provided for Europeans and Indian sweets, bhajias, bidees, etc., for Indians.

The Commandant and the Cantonment Magistrate have expressed their intention to be present. The Parsi Boarding School Boys' Band will discourse music while Indian music will also be provided. Prof. N. K. Rao, a clever magician, who has performed all over the world even as far as America and Japan, has been engaged.

Members of the Parsi Ambulance Corps have been requisitioned for the transit of soldiers to and fro, whilst the Parsi residents of Dhondyabad have volunteered to give their motor-cars and carriages. The climate just now being supurb, the station is full and the hosts Messrs. Dhondy and Sethna will be "At Home" to all the residents.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER TESTAMENTARY POWER OF A GOANESE.

WAS THE PORTUGUESE MARRIAGE LAW APPLICABLE?

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

CAROLINA DOS SANTOS.—Plaintiff v. DOMINIC JOSEPH PINTO AND OTHERS.—Defendants.

This was a suit for a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to certain property left by one Pascoal Pinto, deceased, for recovery of the property, for a declaration that a will left by Pascoal Pinto was void and for necessary accounts.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. F Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Strangman appeared for the first and fourth defendants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the third defendant.

One Pascoal Pinto, a Goanese, died at Bombay on 10th June 1913. He left a widow the plaintiff, three sons by a pre-deceased wife who were the first three defendants in the suit, and a grandson by the first defendant who was the fourth defendant in the suit. The deceased left considerable property in Bombay which was alleged by the plaintiff to be worth Rs. 71,000 while the first and fourth defendants alleged the property so be worth only Rs. 19,600 against which there were alleged to be due by the deceased debts of about Rs. 5,000. The deceased also left a house in Goa. The first and fourth defendants put forward a will of the deceased dated 26th July 1909. The will appointed the first defendant sole executor, gave a legacy of Rs. 500 each to the second and third defendants, a legacy of Rs. 7 per month to the plaintiff, bequeathed a coach factory belonging to the deceased to the fourth defendant and gave the residue of his estate to the first defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION ON PORTUGUESE LAW.

The plaintiff alleged that the father of Pascoal Pinto was at the time of the birth of Pascoal domiciled in Goa, that Pascoal was born in Goa and was at his death domiciled in Goa. Pascoal was therefore governed by the Portuguese Law. According to that law there were two kinds of marriage contracts; (1) marriages in which an anuptial contract is entered into defining the husband and the wife's rights in each other's property; (2) marriages according to "costume do Reino" i.e. the Custom of the Kingdom in which there is no mutual agreement as regards property. According to Portuguese Law, in marriages according to the Custom of the Kingdom, the husband and the wife became partners with equal share in all property belonging to them at the time of marriage and in all property subsequently acquired by them during the continuance of the marriage. The Portuguese Law further provided that neither the husband nor the wife could dispose of more than a third of his or her property either by deed or will; and that they could not succeed to each other's property except in default of descendants, ascendants and collaterals. Pascoal married his first wife 40 years ago according to the Custom of Kingdom. She died intestacle 14 years ago. Thereupon her moiety of the property passed to her sons, first, second and third defedants; the other moiety belonging to Pascoal became vested to the extent of 2/3 rds in his sons and the remaining 1/3 i.e. 1/6 of the whole property remained the absolute property of Pascoal. Thereafter about 12 years ago Pascoal married the plaintiff according to the Custom of the Kingdom. Thereupon the plaintiff became entitled to a moiety of the one-sixth and also to a moiety of such property as might be subsequently acquired by Pascoal. The plaintiff estimated the moiety of the one-sixth to be worth Rs. 2,500 and the moiety of the subsequently acquired property to be worth Rs. 20,500. This the plaintiff contended was her own absolute property which Pascoal had no right to dispose of by his will. The plaintiff also contended that Pascoal's will was void, not having been executed before a Notary Public recognised by the Portuguese Law. The plaintiff, therefore, sued to recover possession of the property from the first defendant who had taken possession of the property as the sole executor appointed by Pascoal's will.

TESTATOR'S DOMICILE IN BOMBAY.

The first and fourth defendant's contended that Pascoal was at the time of his death domiciled in Bombay. Though he was born in Goa he came to Bombay in 1858 when he was fourteen and an absolute pauper, he worked and carried on business in Bombay and gradually acquired wealth in Bombay. These defendants alleged that Pascoal had permanently settled in Bombay that he had no intention of returning to Goa and that he died in Bombay at the mature age of 70. They also denied the various propositions of Portuguese law advanced by the plaintiff and contended that Pascoal was not governed by Portuguese Law, Pascoal was governed by the Indian Succession Act and therefore his will was valid and operative. Under the circumstances they contended that the plaintiff's claim was unsustainable.

Circumstances they contended that the plaintiff's and alleged that his father had repeatedly expressed a desire to hand over his business of the coach factory to one of his sons and return to Goa to spend his last days there.

Considerable evidence was recorded in the suit on the point of the domicile of Pascoal. Counsel's arguments were being heard when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff and third defendant:—C. P. D'Cunha.

Solicitors for the first and second defendants:—Captain and Vaidya.

APPLICATION TO RESTORE A DISMISSED CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

PARVATIBAI, Plaintiff v. THAKURAI AND OTHERS, Defendants.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff applying to have the dismissal of the above suit set aside and to have it restored to the board for hearing.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff to establish her right to a half share in certain immoveable property at DeLisle Road, Byculla. The property in question belonged to one Luxmon Keroji Niwasi, the maternal grandfather of the plaintiff. It was alleged by the plaintiff that in 1885 Luxmon executed a deed of sale in favour of his two wives, in consideration of Rs. 3,000 paid by them. The first defendant was one of the wives, the other Amboobai, the maternal grandmother of the plaintiff, having died in 1896. The plaintiff alleged that Luxmon was born at Talegaon. That according to the Mitakshara, which was applicable outside Bombay, she was her grandmother Amboobai's heir. The defendant on the other hand contended that the alleged conveyance by Luxmon to his wives was fraudulent and made with a view to defeat the claims of his creditors. She further alleged that Luxmon was a permanent resident of Bombay. Consequently the law of Mayukh applied and therefore the plaintiff was not an heir of Amboobai.

In order to prove that Luxmon was a resident of Talegaon, the plaintiff had subpoenaed certain witnesses from Ghoda, a village in the Poona district. On the 12th June when the suit was called on for hearing these witnesses were not present. Nor was the plaintiff present on that day. A postponement, asked for by the plaintiff's counsel, was refused and the suit was dismissed for default of the plaintiff's appearance. It was this order of dismissal which the plaintiff now sought to set aside by this notice of motion.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Davar for the 1st defendant contended that the procedure adopted by the plaintiff was irregular. The proper procedure for the plaintiff was to have applied for and obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why the order of dismissal should not be set aside. She could not make an application of this kind by a notice of motion.

Counsel further urged that no sufficient cause had been shown for the plaintiff's non-appearance on the day of hearing. The absence of material witnesses was not a sufficient cause. The proper application would have been to ask for a warrant against these witnesses under section 32 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the plaintiff, admitted that so far as he was aware the practice in such cases was to obtain a rule *nisi*. But still the procedure adopted in the case was not irregular. According to section 302 of the High Court rules "any order which could according to the existing practice be made on the hearing of rule *nisi* could also be made on motion after notice." Counsel further submitted that a sufficient cause had been made out.

His Lordship held that on the merit no sufficient cause had been shown by the plaintiff for her non-appearance and the notice of motion should therefore be dismissed with costs. His Lordship also expressed an opinion that the proper procedure in such cases was by obtaining a rule *nisi* and not by way of notice of motion.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Mr. J. A. Wallis.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Mr. M. B. Chothia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carolina dos Santos, widow, v. Dominic Joseph Pinto, and ors, Captain and V P De Cunha, Part Heard.

218-13.—Edg G W & Co., Bhanalal Lallubhai Banker, a firm, v. S B Tom, Craigie B & C, as Part Heard, 24-6-16.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard, 24-6-16.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purchotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

C C 1443-15.—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prithviraj, a firm, v. Mirjamal Gajanand, a firm, Patell & Ez.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

197-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza D, Part Heard, 22-6-16.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manecklchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jajji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16.—Little & Co., Arshabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edg. G W & Co.
Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh a

1229-15.—Payne & Co., Shapurji Burjoji firm Dik Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, S M & Co.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BILL COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

SENTENCED TO FIVE MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector G. K. Sirnobat charged Ramchandra Ramdatt, a bill collector, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 367, belonging to his master Ghasiram Bachulal, dealer in whey at Bhuleshwar. Mr. Kothasthani defended the accused while Mr. Mohanlal Desai watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainants.

It was alleged that the accused collected money from customers between the 25th March and 28th June and misappropriated Rs. 367 out of it. The complainant on his return to Bombay from his native place on the 25th instant learnt of this and made a report to the Police who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE CASE.

COMPLAINANT ORDERED TO PAY COMPENSATION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Abraham Musa and Samuel Yakub both carpenters, were charged by Inspector Hoome with robbing Elias Benjamin, another carpenter. The accused were defended by Mr. G. K. F. Nariman.

It was alleged for the prosecution that he was going along Bibijan Lane on the night of the 18th instant, when the two accused came from behind, assaulted him and threw him down and snatched away Rs. 16 from his coat pocket. When he shouted for help the accused ran away.

The defence was that the case was brought at the instance of one Ali Mahomed, and that it was a trumped up case.

The Magistrate said the case was a false one and acquitted the accused and ordered the complainant to pay them Rs. 20 as compensation.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Dada Abba, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Wednesday night at Bhendy Bazaar and whilst he was being searched he threw away the packet, which was subsequently recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50.

MISSING ORNAMENT WORTH RS. 843.

A cloth merchant at Mulji Jetha Market, by name Ramdas Javeri, reports that on Wednesday at 1 p.m., he went to take the key of his safe from the pocket of his bundi which he had hung up in the shop at 11-30 a.m., but found the garment missing. It is stated that there were, besides the key, ornaments worth Rs. 843 in the pocket.

GANG OF DACOITS IN CALCUTTA.

SENSATIONAL CAPTURE BY BENGAL C. I. D.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

A sensational capture of a gang of eleven up-countrymen and two Bengalis with revolvers and daggers in their possession is reported to have been recently made by the Bengal C.I.D., at the Kalchaka and Sankachura stations of the Shambazar-Patipokar Light Railway. Two officers of the C.I.D., who were on the track of a gang of dacoits, believed that the gang would be travelling to Sankachura with a view to committing a dacoity there. The officers accompanied by a strong police force entrained at Shambazar. The train was moving out of the platform when men believed to be members of the gang came up and jumped into a third class carriage without tickets. Six of the gang got down at the Kalchaka station where they were arrested by the police. The remaining seven were arrested on the arrival of the train at Sankachura. The leader of the gang is reported to be Sitaram Kalwar, a man with three previous convictions, recently tried at Jorabagan in connection with a case of robbery. The other accused are stated to be a motor car driver, Seo Ganesh Dube who was arrested with a five-chambered revolver without cartridges, Ramdeo Singh whose duty it is said to have been to prevent any one communicating with the police by telephone in the course of a dacoity. The other arrested men are two Bengalis and eight up-country-men. Almost all the accused used to reside in Raja Naba Kissen Street in the jurisdiction of the Shampokur police station. The accused were placed on Monday before the sub-divisional officer of Baraset and remanded in custody until the 3rd proximo pending further inquiries.

THE SAMSON CASE.

LAND MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon the hearing was resumed yesterday of the case brought by Mr. C. M. Correra, Secretary to the Improvement Trust, against D. E. Samson an Assistant Land Manager in the Trust.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted and Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. D. [illegible] Bhatkar and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for the accused.

Mr. Manekji Sheriarji Bharucha cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson said he was 59 years of age. He entered the Improvement Trust service about 15 years ago and 55 years is the limit when the age-limit is reached in the Trust; but he had got extensions of service. He was formerly in the Municipality. He had never been in Government service. His duties were to attend to the acquisition cases and to the management of all properties belonging to the Trust. He had a good deal of work to do; he was not an idle man. Samson was of great assistance to him, but he did not leave him a great deal to himself. He did not accompany him everywhere. He sent him almost all matters to be reported on and he acted on his report after consultation with the accused. Except a few, witness did not write many reports. He took the information from Samson regarding plots; the accused was there to give witness information of the sort.

ACCUSED'S POWERS.

Really he was the go. between between the witness and the tenant; and as a general rule he did not speak to the tenants. The witness looked upon the accused as the person responsible for letting out the plots. Accused constantly went to the plots and reported to witness what he proposed should be done. His reports were for the purpose of improving the rents of the Trust.

In December 1912 the tenants took advantage of the accused's absence and took plots at a cheaper rate. At first in December 1912, the witness knew not much of rental values of the plots; he relied on the accused very much; he put great confidence in him; everything was going on swimmingly. "Kathi" was the word generally used, the terms were always on the basis of a kathi. A kathi is 55 square yards or 500 square feet. All the notices of ejectment either came from Samson's suggestion or if they came from other persons they were brought to Samson's notice. Samson would know the reason why the notices were given. The notices to quit were given in June at his instance. In June they do not give notices generally, but this was a special case, because of the quarry. Accused was the negotiator between the Trust and the tenants in getting them to agree to vacate. The tenants never saw the witness; Samson reported to him that tenants had agreed to the terms. Witness never saw Deoraj Khimji at all, and Samson was the only person authorised to make a request verbally by the dalwallas. It was at Samson's suggestion the rent was raised from Rs. 107 to Rs. 213; witness did not want to raise the rent. Samson originally suggested that the basis should be given for two years. Witness could enter into leases for two years; he had the chairman's permission to do so.

A "MARWARI."

The selection of tenants and plots was left in Samson's hands, subject to final sanction from the witness; the witness never disapproved of Samson's action in this regard. The witness did not talk to the tenants at all although he went there to inspect, he did not think the tenants knew who he was. Notices to vacate were given to drag more rent and he expected a reply form the tenants. He sent the letter of complaint to Samson to draft a report as usual. Before giving notices he had made no enquiries regarding the rents etc. All he knew was that they were monthly tenants and this was told him by Samson. The only person whom the dalwallas would regard as looking after their interest was Samson. When the tenants said Samson was a Marwari, he thought accused was exacting. The dalwallas said nothing worse than that about the accused. Witness did not tell the dalwallas that he was fixing the rents, and Samson did not repudiate that he himself was fixing the rents. That was the first time he had been to see the particular tenants. When, coming back Samson told him that the dalwallas were a bad lot, and if they combined they could do him harm, he never mentioned this to any one; he wrote to the Chairman about the dalwallas after the complaint came in. In writing to the Chairman he conferred with Samson, and the accused reminded him of what he had said about the dalwallas. He had never mentioned to any one about Samson's conversation to him.

At this stage the case was adjourned to 5th July.

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ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

ATTACK ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

AN EFFECTIVE REJOINDER.

SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

THE NEED FOR COMPULSION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, when Mr. C. V. Mehta presided. The whole sitting was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Baptista's motion that in the opinion of the Corporation the state of primary education in Bombay was unsatisfactory and asking for a report from the Schools' Committee. Mr. Setalvad as the chairman of the Schools Committee made a lengthy speech, defending the Committee.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the following proposition moved by Mr. J. Baptista:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation the state of primary education in Bombay is unsatisfactory and the Schools' Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same."

In opening the proceedings the President of the Corporation called on Mr. Muirhead to second the resolution. Mr. Muirhead said he did not construe the resolution to mean a vote of censure on the Schools' Committee, but he trusted that the Corporation would pass the resolution. He explained that he had visited several schools in the City and was struck with the very bad condition they were in in many respects—in point of sanitation, ventilation, locality, grouping of boys and grown up girls together in the same classes for want of accommodation and so on.

MR. SETALVAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Setalvad said: It is possible that the members of this Corporation would be carried away by the speech of Mr. Baptista that the Corporation of Bombay the premier Corporation in India—and the Schools' Committee are both guilty of negligence and inefficiency. It is very difficult to see what is the object of this resolution. Mr. Muirhead, who seconds this resolution disclaims any intention in this resolution that the Corporation should pass a vote of censure against the Schools' Committee. Mr. Baptista in moving the proposition indulged in strong language charging the Schools' Committee and the Corporation with inefficiency and negligence and what not. I do not propose, Mr. President, to follow Mr. Baptista's example. What I proceed to do is to lay before the Corporation some facts and figures as to the real state of things and leave them to judge whether the Corporation and the Schools' Committee have really been negligent and inefficient. I do not for a moment maintain that we, in Bombay, have done all that could be done for primary education in this City or that there is no room for improvement. I admit that a great deal remains to be done in furtherance of elementary education in this City, and I have no doubt, the Corporation will when circumstances permit, incur a large expenditure for the purpose of putting primary education on a proper basis in this City. But I most emphatically repel any charge of neglect or inefficiency made against either the Schools' Committee or the Corporation: They have done their level best under the circumstances in which they are placed. Mr. Baptista's first complaint is that the number of pupils who take education in Municipal schools is really not what it ought to be, compared with the school-going age population in Bombay. Secondly he complained that the salaries of teachers were very miserable and that we could not possibly expect good teachers on those salaries. Thirdly, he complained of the state of school buildings. Those are the main heads on which he spoke.

PROGRESS SINCE 1908-9.

With regard to the first charge I will give you these facts. Till 1908-9 the schools in this City were managed by the Joint Schools' Committee which consisted of some Government nominees and some members nominated by the Municipality. In 1908-9 the number of pupils attending the Municipal schools was 10,314, and the number of schools was 102. That was the last year of the Joint Schools' Committee. Then elementary education was taken up by the Corporation under the Police Charges Act, and the whole liability was also put on the Corporation. Since then what has been the progress made? The figures for 1915-16 i.e., for six years afterwards, when the management of the schools was entirely in the hands of the Schools' Committee of the Corporation, are these: The number of pupils attending the Municipal schools was 21,069. Can anyone say that when the figure 10,314 rose to 21,669 in six years, that showed no real progress? Can you say that, so far as the extension of primary education is concerned, there has been neglect, or that nothing has been done in that direction either by the Corporation or the Schools Committee? I say that the pace of progress should be further accelerated and that everybody is willing to exert himself in that direction. But from these figures as you lay at the door of the Schools' Committee of the Corporation neglect and inefficiency? Then in 1908-9 the number of schools was 102; in 1915-16 it rose to 183. Therefore, so far as the Schools' Committee's resources were concerned they have done what they could in the matter for the extension of primary education.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Then, again, bear in mind the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on primary education. The total expenditure in 1907-8 of the Bombay Joint Schools' Committee—from Municipal and Government contributions,—was Rs. 2,38,000. Compare with this the total expenditure incurred in 1915-16 whih was Rs. 5,21,000. Can you, therefore, again say that the progress, so far as the expenditure is concerned, is unsatisfactory. It is very desirable to spend more if your finances permit, but can you say that the Schools' Committee or the Corporation have been idle or neglectfully? Then various improvements have been made with regard to teachers. Various schools were opened among them were some for factory children. Night schools also were opened. Improvement was made in the qualities of teachers by sending a large number of stipendiary teachers to be trained in the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad, Poona and other places. If there is not a sufficient number of trained teachers in the schools, that is not the fault of the Schools' Committee. Then in the year 1908 Government appointed a Committee for the purpose of going into the question of elementary education in this City. That Committee went elaborately into the question, took evidence, examined witnesses got reports from various people, entitled to speak on the subject, and made a report to Government on the 1st September, 1908, in which they laid down a complete chart of what they thought desirable. The tota number of schools suggested in that report were 555. They went elaborately into that scheme, gave its details and pointed out the expenditure. Mr Baptista appreciates that.

A COMPLETE SCHEME.

To that scheme the Committee subjoined a report. That was a complete scheme as to the way in which primary education should and ought to be extended in Bombay. I am only pointing out that the Schools Committee were not sleeping as Mr. Baptista thought. They have been perfectly alive to the requirements of the city. That report was placed before the Government Committee. Then the repor of the Government Committee was forwarded by Government to the Corporation by their letter of 16th October, 1908. What did the Corporation do after that? They appointed a Committee for the purpose of considering the matter in the Government report on 25th February, 1909. That Committee is still in existence. It has made no report. For, that certainly no charge of negligence can be laid at the door of the Schools Committee

(To a member: There are individual members of the Schools Committee on that Committee.)

A MODEST PROPOSAL.

But the Schools Committee, in their report, dated 8th May, 1909, have placed before the Corporation a comparatively modest scheme suggesting that one hundred schools should be opened by the Municipality in place of the 555 suggested by the other Committee, and these one hundred schools were to be opened at the rate of 25 per annum. Can you, therefore, say that the Schools Committee have been negligent or remiss? The Corporation have appointed a Committee and that Committee has not chosen to make its report. Then how can you blame the Schools Committee?

The Schools Committee on their own responsibility added 81 new schools. The Schools Committee have done all they could do by laying down a perfect programme of 500 new schools. (Laughter from Mr. Baptista.) Mr. Baptista may laugh (laughter), but laughing is no argument. (Renewed laughter.) Laughter does not make facts. (Further laughter.) If the Committee appointed by the Corporation did not choose to do anything in the matter of carrying out more extension of primary education, what has the Schools Committee to do? What could they do except to place before the Corporation their views? We have spent every pie available. Last year we budgetted a certain amount but the Commissioner asked us to cut down the budget saying that on account of the war it was desirable to husband the municipal resources. Our complaint is that on account of financial exigencies we had to cut our Budget. Therefore, do not blame the Schools' Committee. I am not blaming the Corporation. Then, again people talk about multiplying schools. They seem to forget the inherent difficult in the matter.

THE WANT OF TEACHERS

Those who express the theoretical desire of multiplying schools forget one great difficulty in the way. It is no use indefinitely multiplying schools, for the position is this: You require trained teachers. It is not always easy to supply trained teachers. They have to be trained at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar. A large number of them have got to be turned out every year. For more schools you require more trained masters to man them. This is not a fanciful objection. It is a very real objection. I will give you an illustration: Government wanted to extend primary education in the mofussil some years ago. The Hon. Mr. Sharp's scheme was to have 500 schools per year, for three years. But how did that scheme break down absolutely? They could not get trained teachers to man the new schools.

Mr. Baptista—On what pay?

Mr. Setalvad—I am coming to that.

Take the case of Urdu schools, at present, in Bombay. A large number of their teachers is untrained. It is very difficult to get Mahomedan trained teachers as it was difficult to get Gujarati and Marathi trained teachers. The supply of trained teachers cannot be more than 50 to 60 a year. If you are going to open new schools now, are you going to man them and equip them unless you have proper teachers?

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Then, Mr. President, Mr. Baptista has complained about the salaries paid to our teachers. He said "they pay such salaries that they cannot expect to have proper teachers in their schools." What are the facts? The scale of salaries paid by the Bombay Corporation, through the Schools' Committee to the teachers is comparatively speaking very liberal. I do not say it is what it ought to be. But it is certainly liberal, when compared with the scale of salaries paid in Government schools. In Government schools, at one time, the scale of salaries was Rs. 3, Rs. 4, and Rs. 5, (Laughter), a month in the mofussil It is now Rs. 10, which is much less than what we pay. Now, what is our scale with regard to the untrained teachers? It is Rs. 19 to begin with and goes up to Rs. 24. Then take the case of our trained teachers; they are divided into three classes,—first year's trained teachers, second year's trained teachers and third year's trained teachers, who are certificated. In Government schools the first year's trained teacher starts with Rs. 12 and rises to Rs. 20 in twenty years. That used to be so for a long time. Latterly, Government have made an improvement: the first year's trained teacher starts with Rs. 15 and rises to Rs. 25 in twenty years. I may point out, in practice the teacher never got that salary. That is acknowledged by Government in the Council debate. Under the Corporation scale the first year's trained teachers start with Rs. 22, Rs. 23 or Rs. 24. This has been in operation for many years,—6 or 7 years; while the Government man starts with Rs. 15 our man starts with Rs. 24 and rises to Rs. 35. While the Government man rises from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25, our man starts with Rs. 22 and rises to Rs. 35. You cannot, therefore, say that we have been acting illiberally. Then we come to the second year's trained teachers. The Government scale is Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 40 in twenty years, while the Bombay Corporation's scale is to start generally with Rs. 30, *plus* Rs. 4 local allowance, and rise to Rs. 55. Most of them start with Rs. 25 and rise to Rs. 55 which is against the Government scale of Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 40. Coming to the third year's trained teachers, the Government scale is Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 while the Corporation scale is Rs. 44 to Rs. 76. Therefore, you cannot say, Mr. President, that the salaries the Corporation are paying to its trained and untrained teachers are illiberal or meagre. It is very desirable to pay the men still better, but you cannot lay at the door either of the Corporation or of the Schools Committee any negligence or inefficiency in this direction.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Coming, Mr. President, to the third head of Mr. Baptista's indictment of the Schools' Committee, there, again, the real facts are these. We have 12 buildings owned by the Corporation. Of these six are schools endowed either by the public or by some donors, like the Lord Harris school. Those endowed schools are taken by the Corporation. Then you have five school buildings of the Corporation under the ten lakhs' scheme. They are properly ventilated and are built in a sanitary manner. Then you have other schools not owned by the Corporation but rented. With regard to the criticism passed on these buildings the Schools Committee have tried to get the best buildings in these localities. You cannot get in these localities the buildings that you want if they do not exist. You have to get the best buildings you can in congested localities. You have to make the best of the situation. The fact remains that you cannot get in Bombay the buildings that you require in localities where the infant school-children live. They cannot go long distances. They will only go to schools situated in buildings within areas nearer to their houses. Their parents will not allow them to go long distances. Therefore your choice of buildings is absolutely limited. With regard to the buildings of 48 schools, of which I have got a list, I maintain they are all good buildings and I challenge any member of the Corporation to go and visit them and see whether they are not properly kept. They are rented. Then, you have, Sir, 92 schools which are also, I maintain, housed, in tolerably good buildings. I admit that there are 19 schools of which I have got a list here which are not what they might be. They are seven Marathi schools, four Gujarati schools and the rest are Urdu schools. They are housed in buildings which are not very desirable Those schools we certainly would, if we had the option, keep in better buildings. It is impossible, in these localities, to get better buildings than the present ones. Our Secretary, Mr. D. G. Padhye, is taking a very keen interest in this matter and trying to transfer these schools to better buildings. Beyond certain measures, beyond certain limits you cannot do anything. You have to house these schools in particular localities and you have to accept the best buildings available in those localities.

THE TEN LAKHS PROGRAMME.

Then, Mr. President, Mr. Baptista charges the Schools Committee with remissness with regard to the 10 lakhs' programme. He seems to impute the same negligence or remissness and slowness to the Schools Committee and the Corporation. His innuendo is that the Schools Committee has not been vigilent, active, efficient and quick. What are the facts? Mr. Baptista, I am afraid, has not taken the trouble to investigate them. The Corporation appointed a committee, after having entered into an arrangement with Government. That Committee was to make out a scheme for spending this ten lakhs. It recommended that five buildings should be undertaken. That was in May, 1908. If there was any delay afterwards, certainly the Schools Committee is not responsible, because it was the Corporation and the Government who had arrived at the arrangement, and it was for the Corporation to give directions to their officers, for the buildings. I am pointing this out to show you how vigilant the Schools Committee is in the matter. The Committee did not stop with a suggestion to the Corporation for five buildings; they worked out a complete scheme for spending the whole of the ten lakhs. That is what the Schools Committee did. They worked it out in detail, they pointed out localities for schools, they laid down a programme for the erection of 13 school buildings in all, including the five, suggested to the Corporation, to cost 10 lakhs, and to accommodate a very large number, with land and all. So far as the School Committee were concerned, they laid down a complete programme. If it has not been carried out, it is not the fault of the Schools Committee The fault is somewhere either with the Corporation or their Executive officers, who were entrusted with the carrying out of the programme. So far as the erection of the buildings, you must remember, the Schools Committee have really no hand or part in the matter. of the Improvement Trust or a private owner. It is no use laying any faul at the door of the Schools' Committee with regard to this matter. If anybody is responsible for the carrying out of this large scheme it is the Corporation, not the Schools' Committee. For a large extension of primary education in Bombay the remedy lies in a completely different direction.

THE NEED FOR COMPULSION.

As the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla has advocated for many years, and as I have advocated, unless you have in Bombay free and compulsory education (loud applause) you will never get all the school-going children into your schools, you will never succeed in that. In a manufacturing town like Bombay, children are wage-earning assets to their parents, and therefore, they are sent to earn wages instead of being sent to schools. Mr. President, this matter was considered by the Government Committee. That Committee, at that time, reported against the adoption of compulsory and free education, with one dissentient voice and that was mine. (Laughter.) I think that the members of the Corporation ought to approach Government for legislation to enable them to give free and compulsory education in the City of Bombay. That is the only way,—the real way,—of increasing a proper pace of primary education in this City.

THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.

Before I conclude I would like to refer to the point that Mr. Baptista made with regard to the system under which education is controlled by the Municipality. I was very much surprised that Mr. Baptista should advocate that a clean sweep should be made of the Schools' Committee and that the Commissioner should be entrusted with that work. I was surprised to see that Mr. Baptista, who is advocating, and rightly advocating his progressive views in politics, should advocate this measure of placing all the powers with regard to this matter into the hands of the Commissioner. If Mr. Baptista takes the trouble to go into the history of this question when the constitution was enacted, he would have seen what really the object and the purpose was. The people who enacted the Act in 1888, when the Bill was before the Legislative Council, had in the Select Committee men like Mr. Badrudeen Tyabjee, Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Latham, the then Advocate-General, Mr. P. M. Mehta and other people. At that time Lord Reay was Governor. He was a real educationist of large experience in other countries. He knew what was the right thing to do. He said that efficient officer though the Commissioner was, the question of education in this City should be left to the educated people who were in touch with the people with the parents of children and to whom would appeal properly the real point of view of the population in carrying on the administration of education.

The system may not appeal to Mr. Baptista, but it has been recognised as the right one not only with regard to Bombay but also with regard to the mofussil. Only last year when the Municipal Act came for amendment, what was advocated was the introduction of the Bombay system, with regard to the Municipal Commissioner for large towns in the mofussil. There it was ultimately resolved that the Schools Committee was left in charge of primary education as in this City. Therefore, Mr. President, the system that has worked well in Bombay and also in the mofussil is not to be lightly spoken of in the manner Mr. Baptista spoke. In this connection it may be remembered that the aim and object of the self-government scheme, which was started in the time of Lord Ripon, was to educate people to manage their own affairs. Now, what other department can they manage more successfully, more efficiently and with greater attention than that of education, which is the nearest to their hearts, which is most essential to them, and in which they are most interested? It is right that some measures should be taken in the direction of improvement of the work of the Schools Committee. For that purpose I am quite willing that the Corporation should call for any report or for any measures of improving the system of our work. I admit that there is room for a larger extension of primary education in this City and for improvement therein.

I would move an amendment to this effect:—

"In the opinion of the Corporation the time has arrived for a larger extension of primary education in this City and for improvement therein and that the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for measures to be taken for effecting that object."

That, I think, will meet with the desire of Mr. Baptista for the extension of primary education in this City. (Loud cheers.)

MR. PHEROZE SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said Mr. Setalvad had replied at very great length on the motion brought by Mr. Baptista, but whether the Corporation was satisfied with the explanation offered remained to be seen. He was glad that Mr. Setalvad agreed with the proposition minus the self-condemnatory part, and had brought forward an amendment himself. The Corporation had great reason to thank Mr. Baptista for having brought forward this resolution and thus initiated a useful discussion. But what attention had the Corporation itself given to the Schools Committee? Month after month the Schools Committee's report had been submitted and some one or the other had proposed that it should be passed. The Corporation as a body had not devoted much time to it. He understood the Schools Committee met once in a month and that for the duration of half-an-hour, which meant that they devoted six hours in one year to the question of education.

Mr. Setalvad said that was not all the work the Schools Committee did. Sub-committees were constantly sitting to consider special subjects, and they did their work day after day. As far as Mr. Setalvad was concerned, he devoted some time every day to the work of the Committee. The Secretary of the Schools Committee had instructions to see him every day, and the speaker was paying attention to the question of schools daily.

Continuing Mr. Sethna said he wanted to point out most emphatically that the Schools Committee might have done more than they had accomplished hitherto. He would draw the special attention of the Corporation to the memorandum which was prepared in the year 1912. Certain points were raised in the memorandum and certain defects pointed out, which Mr. Sethna considered to be very grave, and nothing had been done, so far as he was aware, to put matters right since then. Mr. Mandlik had pointed out some defects in that very memorandum and they had not been corrected. He understood that this memorandum had been submitted to a Special Committee, and he did not think that this Sub-Committee had been sitting day after day to consider the report.

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Sethna said he saw no reason why the Schools Committee should be a sort of a permanent committee when other committees of the Corporation were reconstituted on the assembly of the new Corporation. Those members of the Committee that did good work might be re-elected. As to the outside members of the Committee, the speaker said with due deference to them that, in spite of their University degrees, there was none among them who could claim a knowledge of primary education as it should be imparted in this country. He thought only those should be appointed as outside members, who had the qualification of previous experience of the system of primary education.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY PROPOSED.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he was sorry that he could not vote either for the original proposition or the amendment; though, if anything, he might vote for the former. He did not wish either to praise or to condemn the Schools Committee but he thought Mr. Baptista's proposition had done some good in this way, that it had enabled them to have his own (Mr. Baptista's) speech which was a good one, and that it had enabled them to have a lucid speech from Mr. Setalvad, whom it was always a pleasure to hear and who always put his case very well. They were allocating Rs. 5 lakhs but the question was whether they were getting full value out of it. It would be better if they first went into the matter thoroughly. He suggested that the proceedings of the Schools Committee should be open to press reporters, for if their speeches were reported it would encourage the members to be more active and they would be eager to show their activities.

Mr. Wadia, therefore, moved an amendment that a committee of the Corporation should be appointed to enquire in consultation with the Commissioner into the workings of the Schools Committee and to report what improvements could be made. He wanted the Commissioner to be present at the meetings of the Schools Committee. If his presence were of advantage in the Standing Committee and in the Corporation where was the harm if he attended the Schools Committee's meetings?

Mr. R. S. Navalker said they should go into the whole matter thoroughly. The Corporation was not satisfied with the working of the Schools Committee. If the funds were not adequate, which they had at their disposal, they should have come to the Corporation and asked for more money. He thought the Committee spent their money without any sense of respensibility. They had done nothing to remedy the defect which have existed for such a length of time. The motion brought by Mr. Baptista has done a great service to the Corporation. He seconded the amendment moved by Mr. Wadia.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned.

An expert opinion from the Tata Electric Works has been obtained to the effect that the city of Hyderabad is very favourably situated for an electrical installation to be worked by water power. The scheme will now therefore be proceeded with.

The rules for the election of a representative of the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind to sit on the Imperial Legislative Council are published. The nomination papers must be dispatched by the 3rd July, 1916 and they will be scrutinized at the office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi, on the 24th July. The voting will be held on the 14th August.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

COUNSEL'S OPINION IN DR. SUKHIA-MR. SETHNA CASE.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. T. J. Strangman, counsel, to whom the case had been submitted for opinion as to whether the Corporation can sanction the case of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia v. the President of the Corporation being treated as a Municipal case, have submitted their opinion. It will be remembered that on the 14th March 1916 the High Court on the application of Dr. Sukhia granted a Rule under the Specific Relief Act, calling upon Mr. Phiroze Cursetjee Sethna, then President of the Municipal Corporation, to show cause why he should not be called upon to perform his duty as President of the Corporation by allowing the applicant to put and discuss before the Corporation a proposition set out in extenso by way of schedule to the rule. On the advice of the present Counsel, who held that the case could be treated as a Municipal case, counsel were briefed in the case on behalf of the President, and the Rule was argued before Mr. Justice Macleod on the 23rd March and judgment was delivered on the 30th March no order being made on the rule.

Later, the Corporation by its Resolution of the 8th May requested the Commissioner to obtain and place before the Corporation the joint opinion of counsel on the question whether the Corporation can sanction the case being treated as a Municipal case

Messrs. Jardine and Strangman have now submitted their opinion as follows:—

Sections 517 and 527 show that the object of the legislature is to afford protection to persons acting under the Municipal Act against suits brought against them for having done or omitted to do anything in their official capacity. The President of the Corporation is not specially referred to in these sections probably because he acts as such as the representative and agent of the Corporation itself for the enforcement and carrying out of its rules, any proceedings against him as President being therefore regarded as proceedings against the Corporation.

Counsel are requested to advise the Corporation after conference:—

QUERIES.

1. Whether having regard to the constitution of the Corporation and the provisions of the Municipal Act concerning protection sought to be given to persons acting under the Act against suits, the proceedings taken in this case against the President can be legally treated as a case against the Corporation and the costs thereof paid, as a Municipal case.

2. If not whether having regard to the provisions of the Municipal Act above referred to, namely S. 63 (k), S. 517 (1) (g) and S. 517 (1) (k) or either of them or otherwise, it is legally competent to the Corporation to pass a Resolution sanctioning the case above referred to being treated, and the costs thereof paid, as a Municipal case.

OPINION.

1 & 2. Under S. 517 (1) (k) of the Municipal Act the Commissioner may obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may from time to time think it necessary or expedient to obtain for securing the lawful discharge of any duty imposed upon any Municipal authority.

S. 4 of the Act lays down *inter alia*, that the Corporation is a Municipal authority. Having regard to S. 36 of the Act we think that a duty is imposed upon the Corporation to meet for the despatch of business and conduct such business according to the regulations made by the Corporation. Those regulations provide, *inter alia*, that the Chairman shall decide summarily all points of order or procedure. We think that the matter on which the Commissioner obtained legal advice and assistance related to the lawful discharge of the duty we have described and accordingly we are of opinion that the costs incurred can properly be met from Municipal funds. A Resolution of the Corporation would be wholly unnecessary: it would have no legal effect whatever.

GERMAN RAILWAY GUARD'S PLEA.

A CASE IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

In a recent case before the Small Causes Court, Allahabad, in a civil suit by an Indian cloth merchant against guard Smidt of the G. I. P. Railway, Harda, the defendant in his defence said the plaintiff could not sue him as he was a German. He further added he was on parole. Further hearing was postponed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 30, 1916.

A RECKLESS INDICTMENT.

In the lengthy and,—as Mr. J. A. Wadia rightly described it,—lucid speech which he delivered to the Corporation yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad had no difficulty in disposing of the reckless indictment drawn up against the Schools Committee, of which he is Chairman, by Mr. Joseph Baptista. At the previous meeting Mr. Baptista brought forward a resolution to the effect that the state of primary education in Bombay is unsatisfactory and that the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same. With the terms of this resolution in their literal sense no one would quarrel. Nobody pretends that the state of primary education in the City of Bombay is anything like what we should like it to be. It is in fact unsatisfactory, just as the state of primary education all over India is unsatisfactory. But that is using the term comparatively. Mr. Baptista in the speech in which he supported his motion showed that he intended the term to be understood in a positive sense, namely, that the Schools Committee had been guilty of gross negligence, if not dereliction of duty, that they had not made full or proper use of their opportunities, and that they have, in fact, proved themselves unfitted to bear the responsibilities laid upon them. If Mr. Baptista's tremendous indictment were only partially true, Mr. Setalwad and his colleagues would have been guilty of a gross betrayal of trust. The indictment, however, was grossly exaggerated and entirely unsustainable. He even went so far as to make the preposterous suggestion that the management of primary education in the city should be placed in the entire control of the Municipal Commissioner,—a suggestion for which the ratepayers will not thank him at a time, when their representatives are engaged in resisting the attempt of the executive to encroach on the independence of the control it is desirable they should retain in all matters of municipal government.

It is a pity that the matter should have been brought to the front under such questionable auspices. As Mr. Setalwad said, there is a great deal to be done in furtherance of elementary education in the City and every effort to extend and improve the present operations of the Corporation in that respect is to be welcomed. But there is nothing to be gained by the flinging of reckless charges of neglect against the body that has had to work within the limits of the present resources of the Municipality. What are the facts in this respect? We have not space to follow Mr. Setalwad into all the details by which he exonerated the Schools Committee from the charges brought against it. But the material facts and figures which supply a complete refutation of Mr. Baptista's indictment are briefly stated. Mr. Baptista's complaints may be put under three heads: first, in regard to the small number of children receiving education in the municipal schools; second, the inadequacy of the salaries paid to teachers, resulting in the employment of inefficient teachers; and, third, the state and character of the school buildings and their location. As regards the first, a comparison between the figures showing the number of children provided for in 1908-09, the year before the Corporation took over the entire control of elementary education, and those for 1915-16, is instructive. In the former year the number of children attending the municipal schools was 10,314 and the number of schools 102. In 1915-16 the number of pupils was more than double this figure, namely, 21,069 and the number of schools had increased to 183. Then again the expenditure which, in the former year, amounted to only Rs. 2,38,000 was also more than double in 1915-16, having increased to Rs. 5,21,000. That is fairly substantial progress for a period of seven years, and anything greater could hardly have been expected under the present system. As for the question of the pay of the teachers, the Chairman of the Committee was able to show that in every grade of trained and untrained teachers the pay given by the Corporation is on a more liberal scale than that given by Government. Then, again, as regards the question of buildings, it would be highly desirable if the Committee had the funds at their disposal, to set up in every district model schools, such as we see in the large cities and towns of Western countries replete with every equipment and convenience. Unfortunately we are far from that state of things in Bombay. But the Schools Committee is not to be blamed for that and the Corporation can hardly be held responsible under existing circumstances. It is sufficient, as far as Mr. Baptista's complaints go, to recognise that Mr. Setalwad showed that the Committee have done as well in the matter of the provision of buildings as they could be expected to do.

If again there has been dilatoriness in other respects, such as the carrying out of the ten-lakhs scheme, the fault does not lie with the Committee, who laid down a definite and comprehensive programme, but with the Corporation or their executive officers, who were entrusted with the carrying out of the programme. But the fact of the matter is, as we have stated on many occasions, and as Mr. Setalwad admitted, existing circumstances require to be changed and present resources largely extended, if elementary education in the City of Bombay is to be placed on a basis which can be regarded with positive satisfaction. But there is nothing to be gained by recrimination and recklessly hurling unsupportable charges against the body that has had to cut the educational coat according to the municipal cloth. And, emphatically, we should not be any better off by taking the control of elementary education out of the hands of a representative body responsible to the Corporation, and through the latter to the ratepayers, and handing it over to the single control of an executive official. Does Mr. Baptista seriously think that, if the elementary education of the city had been in the control of the Municipal Commissioner for the past seven years, we should have had a record of progress such as Mr. Setalwad was able to show yesterday? Let us extend and improve by all means. Let us establish compulsory free education as soon as possible, but let the question be approached and discussed with some sense of proportion and in a practical, constructive manner. If Mr. Setalwad's amendment to the motion moved by Mr. Baptista is carried and acted upon with a sincere desire to extend and improve elementary education there will be some hope that we may achieve a speedy and comprehensive reform. Mr. Baptista's methods hold out no such hope.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Presidency for 1915-16 just issued deals with a period of continuous war during which the normal processes of trade and finance had to be readjusted and subordinated to war purposes. The returns of the previous year which included four months of normal trade showed the depressing effects of war and it is not surprising that those effects should, more or less, have continued. The aggregate value of the total trade including Government transactions of the Presidency, excluding Sindh, amounted, for instance, to Rs. 147 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 9 crores as compared with the figures of the previous year,—the decrease being shared by a fall of Rs. 8½ crores in private trade and half-a-crore in Government transactions. The adverse effect on private trade is, of course, due to shrinkage in foreign trade. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise further declined and fell below that of the year 1909-10. The total figure,—Rs. 91½ crores,—is less than that of the last year by Rs. 3½ crores, to which imports contributed Rs. 1¾ crore and exports 2½ crores while re-export showed an increase of Rs. ¾ crore. Taking the movement of gold and silver also into consideration, the following table will be found instructive:—

	Average for 5 years ending 1910-11. Rs.	1914-15. Rs.	1915-16. Rs.
Imports	86,13,73,296	64,45,49,516	52,91,42,976
Exports	55.93,29,932	51,16,64,576	54,05,97,092

	Increase or decrease in 1915-16. Rs.
Imports	—11,54,06,540
Exports	+ 2,89,32,516

The general feature of the trade is that the cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries and the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium were counter-balanced by noticeable increases in the imports from Java, Japan, and the United States of America and the exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, China and Persia. Apart from the cessation of trade with the enemy the rise in freight rates also contributed largely to restrict trade. In the first eight months of the war the average rates of homeward freights for general cargo rose from 15s. per ton to 60s. per ton and during 1915-16 the rates went up still higher, until they reached the maximum of 165s. per ton in the first week of February 1916, from which there was a drop to 122s. 6d. in the next month. The special measures taken to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, to stimulate the export of articles required by the United Kingdom or the Allies and to conserve supplies in India, constituted another contributory factor in the same direction. An outstanding feature of the year was the comparative immunity which India, unlike all belligerent countries enjoyed from exchange difficulties,—the exchange remaining stable. The Report refers to a further result of the war in that increased attention has been attracted to the opportunities offered to Indian industries, now that so many of the usual sources of supply have been cut off. But it remains to be seen how far these opportunities have been and are to be availed of,—and have been missed.

The Port of Bombay practically monopolises the foreign trade of the Presidency proper and it is instructive to compare the net results of the trade returns for this port with those for Karachi and Calcutta. The total foreign trade declined by 7 per cent. in Bombay, while that of Calcutta advanced by 8 per cent. The imports of merchandise into Bombay have again fallen by 4 per cent. and into Calcutta by 8 per cent., but those into Karachi increased by 8 per cent. Both Calcutta and Bombay show decreases in the same classes of articles, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, machinery, railway plant, hardware and wool manufactures, while larger imports of cotton piece-goods and sugars contributed to increase of imports into Karachi. As regards exports of Indian produce, the trade of Calcutta advanced by 21 per cent., owing to larger demands of tea, jute (raw and manufactured) and hides and skins. The exports in Bombay and Karachi, however, show a further decline of 5 and 8 per cent. respectively,—cotton and oil-seeds being the principal articles of export from Bombay and wheat and raw cotton from Karachi. As regards prices, those of all the imported articles naturally show,—from the figures given,—considerable increases over those of the previous year except in the case of cotton twist and yarn, and grey and white piece-goods. Alizarine and aniline dyes show the phenomenal increase of 195.45 and 230.56 per cent. over the average for the 3 years ending 1900-01 and the rise is obviously due to the cutting off of supplies from Germany and the great demand on the part of the Indian mills. Except raw wool, the prices of all the articles of export declined. Almost the only article of import which showed an advance was sugar, imports of which from Java increased by 1.4 million cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 2.22 crores in value, while imports from Mauritius fell by 58 thousand cwts. in quantity but rose by Rs. 41 lakhs in value. Imports from Hongkong and Japan were almost equal and showed increases of about Rs. 30 lakhs in each case. It is still too early to gauge the effect of the recent increase in the import duty on sugar, but it may be hoped that this indirect encouragement may result in some substantial advance as regards the development of the indigenous industry. Other articles of import which showed substantial increase were grain, pulse and flour, spices and tea. The largest decline in the imports of raw material was in the case of coal, coke and patent fuel and textile materials, which fell by Rs. 47 lakhs and Rs. 23 lakhs respectively. Manufactured articles, which constitute 68 per cent. of the total import trade evidence marked decreases under all the principal heads viz., yarn and textile fabrics (— Rs. 2.16 crores), railway plant and rolling stock (— Rs. 1.75 crores), machinery (— Rs. 68 lakhs), iron and steel (— Rs. 55 lakhs). Chemicals and drugs and apparel showed the principal increases of Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 27 lakhs respectively. Among other items, it is interesting to note that the imports of paper and pasteboard show an increase of Rs. 13.40 lakhs and that imports of matches which were valued at Rs. 59.47 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 11.56 lakhs were principally monopolised by Japan, the imports from which country advanced by Rs. 18.46 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. As regards exports, raw materials showed some contraction in respect of the two principal staples,—cotton and seed,—due to restricted shipments to Europe,—which declined by Rs. 4.84 crores and Rs. 1.88 crores respectively. Export of wool, however, advanced by Rs. 80 lakhs. The Report contains an interesting table which enables one to compare the figures of exports and imports as they were during the last eight months of 1915-16 and the last eight months (the war period) of 1914. From this table, showing as it does the value of each of the classes of imports and exports together with the increase or decrease in the two periods as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15, it is apparent that imports and exports, though they naturally show decreases in the first four months, evidence substantial increases in the last eight months in all classes. And with this proof of the rapid and considerable recovery in the trade of Bombay in spite of the war there is no reason to take a pessimistic view of the foreign trade of the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

Except for a considerable falling in the number of small-pox cases there was not much change to report in the conditions of health in Bombay last week in comparison with those of the week previous. The general death-rate was almost stationary, a total of 473 deaths being reported as against the previous 471. Plague registered 25 attacks and 22 deaths, being three attacks and three deaths more than in the week previous. Small-pox declined from 25 attacks and 16 deaths to 10 attacks and 6 deaths. Cholera was wholly absent. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs 35, other tubercular affections 2, diseases of the respiratory system 163, debility and anæmia 35, old age 16, measles 3, malarial fever 3 and enteric 1. The total number of live births during the week was 344, while there were four premature births and 26 still-births.

Loyalty in the Pacific.

Mr. E. C. Eliot, his Majesty's Resident Commissioner in the Gilbert and Ellice groups of islands in the Western Pacific, refers with gratification, in a recent official report, to the magnificent spirit of loyalty to the British cause which has been displayed by the whole native community since the outbreak of hostilities. There have been countless private applications to "fight for King George," and in some of the islands the entire population wished to leave for the seat of war. When it was explained to them that for prudential reasons their services could not at the moment be availed of in the field their enthusiasm found vent in raising money for the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, a total of about £3,000 being collected. Mr. Eliot adds that the confidence of the islanders (of whom there are in all some 30,000) in British rule is inspiring; "it is sometimes even embarrassing, for it is difficult to live up to the standard of wisdom which the natives ascribe to Government officers." That is a difficulty which of course never arises in the Indian Civil Service!

Motorists and Stray Sheep.

The Court of Appeal decided in mail week that a farmer whose sheep stray on to the highway through gaps in the fence is not liable for damage done to a motor in an accident caused by the straying sheep. The County Court Judge had decided otherwise, holding that sheep, which are unattended, "have a natural tendency to run across the road and endanger vehicles," and that the farmer's duty was to keep sheep off the highway. The farmer, however, is vindicated, first by the Divisional Court and now by the Court of Appeal. "An animal like a sheep which was by nature harmless," said the Master of the Rolls "could not fairly be regarded as likely to come into collision with a motor car and the owner of the sheep could not be held liable on that footing." The argument will not appeal to the motorist. The same presumption might be applied to the pedestrian in Bombay whose contributory negligence in walking in the middle of the road and not looking where he is going is the cause of so many accidents.

Prisoners' Camp Scandal in Germany.

From an article by Dr. Ribadeau-Dumas, a French doctor in the "British Medical Journal," it appears that the Wittenburg camp horror was not unique, but shocking and scandalous things of a similar nature took place at Stendal. We are told:

Typhus broke out, and the Germans fled, leaving the French and Russian doctors with the sick within a barbed-wire enclosure, where the conditions were most unfavourable. Several of the medical men fell victims to the criminal want of forethought of those in charge of the camp. The Government was moved to take action only when the disease began to spread among its own people. Then isolation huts were built, disinfectors and baths set up, and, by way of throwing dust in the eyes of the public, antityphoid inoculations were carried out on a large scale.

There is much more that is equally horrible, but nothing can ever wipe out the blot on the German escutcheon of the flight from typhus.

The Kaiser as Preacher.

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P., contributes to the 'Strand Magazine" an account of a sermon he heard the Kaiser preach some years ago at the dedication of a church in Jerusalem. "The Kaiser rose quickly from a gilded chair,

marched up to the altar, turned round clicked together his heels,—and then he began to preach as hard as he could. I was unable to follow his Majesty, as he addressed us in German, but he was evidently telling us all about it, and his discourse sounded like a series of words of command at a review. I recognised one word,—'Ah-men'—and as it was the last I was glad to hear it."

Mr. Hughes was told afterwards that the sermon had to do chiefly with the sacredness of discipline and the beauty of obedience,—favourite themes of the Kaiser. In spite of its shortcomings, the sermon was listened to with rapt attention,—naturally,—the only person who did not seem at all impressed being the Kaiserin!

Official and Personal.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Sabha held at Ahmedabad, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was unanimously elected President of the Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Ahmedabad in September. Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas was unanimously elected Chairman, and Messrs. M. K. Gandhi, Ramanbhai Manipatram, Mulchand Asharam and Sothna, Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has been elected President of the Bombay Provincial Social Conference to be held at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 16th July, 1916.

The Chief Justice has appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, as a Member of the Rule Committee in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, as a Member of the Rule Committee in place of Mr. L. J. Robertson.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Harold Martin to be in charge of the Consulate for Spain at Bombay.

GREAT WAR SALE IN BOMBAY.

Before proceeding home Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arranged for a Great War Sale in connection with the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, in November. During her Excellency's absence arrangements have been left to a small Working Committee consisting of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. E. G. Pearson, Capt. K. O. Goldie and Mr. J. E. Jackson (Hon. Secretary). Her Excellency hopes to take an active part in the arrangements on her return. The Sale will consist of a fete, an auction sale and a Monster Lucky Bag, with other side attractions, and is expected to extend over three or four days. It is hoped that his Majesty the King will consent to become Patron.

LONDON ORIENTAL SCHOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

The Governors of the London Oriental School have co-opted Mr. C. C. McLeod and Sir Montagu Turner and have asked the China Association to nominate a member in accordance with the Charter for free appointments, with special regard for the interests of Commerce.

WOMEN MAY EARN THE MILITARY MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

By royal warrant, in exceptional circumstances, the military medal may be awarded to women who have shown bravery and devotion under fire.

Sir Verney Lovett, Commissioner, Lucknow, will officiate as Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Campbell. Mr. L. H. Turner, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, will officiate as Commissioner of Lucknow Division, and Mr. C. Moore will act for Mr. Turner.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THIAUMONT STRUGGLE.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND

BRITAIN AND HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

ITALIANS MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

Over 100,000 men, largely prisoners, are hastily strengthening Kovel defences. The Cossacks have crossed the Dniester, further endangering the Kolomea position.

An Austrian officer who, with others, has taken refuge in Roumania, declared that the Austrian "disaster is certain, we have lost too many men."

The Paris communiqué speaks of continuous bombardment on the left of the Meuse. The French progressed by means of bombing on the right of the Meuse, north of Hill 321 and in the vicinity of Thiaumont work.

General Haig reports raids on enemy trenches at several points.

Though the Austrians have largely increased their resistance, the Italians have made considerable further progress, especially at Posina, Astico and Asiago.

A Decree for the general demobilisation of the Greek Army has been published.

Lord Crewe, in a statement in the House of Lords, emphasised that it had always been the Government's view that the holy places in Arabia and Mesopotamia must be secured under the Moslems' control.

The diminution of submarine danger is indicated by the reduction of Liverpool marine insurance rates for war risks to one per cent.

Britain and France have decided not to continue the partial enforcement of the Declaration of London.

Herr Liebknecht, the noted German socialist leader, has been sentenced to two and a half years' penal servitude for taking part in a demonstration in Berlin at the beginning of May.

Dr. Wilson has sent another "sharp" note to Austria regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean on the steamer Petorolite.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain deprecated the assertion that Surgeon-General Babtie was responsible for the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia.

He stated that Sir Mark Sykes was acting under the orders of the Government of India.

"OUR DISASTER IS CERTAIN"

AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER'S VIEW.

KOVEL'S DEFENCES.

ENEMY HASTILY STRENGTHENING.

FURTHER NAIL INTO KOLOMEA'S COFFIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, June 28.

Over a hundred thousand men, largely prisoners, are hastily strengthening the Kovel defences which extend over ten miles from the town.

The crossing of the Dniester by Don Cossacks, south-west of Bucacz, has driven a further nail into Kolomea's coffin. The force will doubtless sweep round the Cherniave river from the west.

NEW ENEMY GENERALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Corriere Bella Sera's" Petrograd correspondent states that Generals Barojevic von Bojna, Koevich and Mackenson have succeeded Generals Pflanzer Baltin, Bochm Ermolli, and Linsinger.

COMING AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

LOSS OF TOO MANY MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

A telegram from Bukharest says 300 Austrian soldiers have taken refuge in Roumania from Bukhovina and been dis-

An officer declared that Russian artillery was superior and it was impossible to withstand the Cossacks. He admitted the withdrawal of troops from Italy to oppose the Russians, and added, "but our disaster is certain, we have lost too many men."

Another officer said Austria would long ago have asked for peace but Germany opposed it

FURTHER PROGRESS BY ITALIANS.

ENEMY INCREASES HIS RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

An Italian communiqué says although strong positions have now been reached and the enemy has largely increased his resistance, we have made considerable further progress, especially at Posina, Astico and Asiago.

WHY THE AUSTRIANS RETREATED,

COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 28.

The retreat of the Austrians was due to the brilliant success of the Italian right wing which threatened the enemy's communications.

The Austrian centre fell back so precipitately that Italian cavalry was sent up to engage their rearguard till infantry was able to come up.

An Austrian army order was found which ended with the words, "Good wine and beautiful women in Italy await us."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Journal D'Italia's" war correspondent says that Hungarian Regiments in Trentino revolted.

DEMOBILISATION OF GREEK ARMY.

DECREE SIGNED BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ATHENS, June 28.

The decree for general demobilisation has been signed by the King. In order to ensure regularity of demobilisation, it will be necessary to keep a certain force under arms for a period not exceeding two months. Preference will be given to classes which have served least

ATHENS, June 29.

A decree orders general demobilisation.

REACTIONARIES AT WORK IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Gounarist press in Greece is spreading malevolent rumours, in the hope of causing a re-action.

LIVELY STRUGGLE AT THIAUMONT.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

A French communiqué says: A German counter-attack north-east of Hill 321 was repulsed with grenades. Another between Fleury and Vaux Wood was immediately stopped by a curtain of fire. There was a lively struggle at Thiaumont but the situation remained unchanged.

CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT

FRENCH GAIN GROUND IN THIAUMONT REGION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 29.

A communiqué says: There was a continuous bombardment with heavy guns in the Avocourt and Chattancourt sectors on the left of the Meuse.

Preparations to attack were observed in German trenches east of Hill 304, but the Germans were prevented from debouching by artillery. We progressed by means of bombing on the right of the Meuse north of Hill 321 and in the vicinity of Thiaumont work.

The Germans in Champagne, after artillery preparation, penetrated some small posts in the direction of the Tahure salient, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

VERDUN HORROR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Swiss papers publish an Alsatian's letter stating that 300 Hussars who had arrived at Strassburg refused to proceed to Verdun. All German soldiers have a great horror of Verdun and the number who have been shot for refusing to face Verdun is considerable. Rations are most inadequate.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY TRENCHES.

SUCCESSFUL DISCHARGE OF GAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says: Last night we raided the enemy's trenches at several points, bombing the enemy and inflicting casualties. The trenches near Angres were found to be badly damaged by shell fire and the enemy had apparently suffered by our successful discharge of gas.

Near the Vermelles-Labassee road a raid by the Highland Light Infantry took 46 prisoners and captured two machine-guns. They also destroyed two enemy mine-shafts, losing only two wounded.

To-day the enemy exploded small mines near Neuve Chapelle and Hulluch. The only result was slight damage to one sap.

We successfully exploded two mines south of the Bethune-La Bassee Canal.

STEADYING EXCHANGE.

AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. McKenna has accepted the amendment to the Finance Bill authorising municipalities like London and Manchester to issue securities in the United States free of taxation. This is expected further to steady exchange.

HERR LIEBKNECHT GETS PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

AMSTERDAM, June 28.

The noted Socialist, Herr Liebknecht, has been sentenced to two and a half years' penal servitude for taking part in a demonstration in Berlin at the beginning of May.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A general meeting of Berlin socialists has condemned the action of the party in the Reichstag and passed a resolution of sympathy with Herr Liebnecht.

DIMINUTION OF SUBMARINE DANGER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

The diminution of submarine danger is indicated by the reduction of Liverpool marine insurance rates for war risks to one per cent.

HOLY PLACES IN ARABIA.

MUST BE SECURED UNDER MOSLEMS' CONTROL.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Lords Lord Crewe emphasised that it had always been the Government's view that the Holy Places in Arabia and Mesopotamia must be secured under the Moslems' control. It seemed likely that the Grand Sheriff's revolt would render it far easier to encourage the renewal of pilgrimages.

GRAND SHERIFF'S RISING.

"SHOULD NOT SURPRISE TRUE MOSLEMS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Lords Lord Cromer emphasised the importance of the Grand Sheriff's rising.

Lord Crewe said that as soon as the Turkish Government under German control had ceased truly to represent Moslemism, the possibility of a rising was obvious. Recent events should not surprise true Moslems.

LUCKNOW MAHOMEDANS' INDIGNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 29.

At a public meeting of Mussalmans, resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the conduct of the Arab rebels, condemning them and their sympathisers as enemies of Islam and repudiating the suggestion that any class of Indian Mussalmans can be delighted with the reported Arab rebellion.

IRISH PROPOSALS.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY CABINET

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

It is announced that the Unionists' meeting has been postponed till next week owing to the desire of the Government further to consider the Irish proposals.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have received a deputation of Unionists from south and south-east Ireland opposing the scheme.

EARL SELBORNE'S RESIGNATION.

AVERSE TO HOME RULE IN WAR TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Selborne said that the reason for his resignation was because he considered it unsafe to make the Home Rule Act, even with qualifications, operative in war time.

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

HELP THIS SEASON IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.

Sir E. Shackleton has telegraphed from Falkland Islands asking for the despatch of the Argentine steamer Uruguay which rescued the Swedish expedition in 1903.

The Uruguay, however, is in an unserviceable condition and no other suitable vessel is available. To render help this season would also be impossible.

MCINTOSH RELIEF PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WELLINGTON, June 23.

The Aurora has been docked at Port Chalmers. It has been decided that Stenhouse shall lead the party for the relief of the McIntosh party left at Cape Royds.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

King George and Queen Mary are at Aldershot.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

MODIFICATIONS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIED OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that Britain and France had decided not to continue the partial enforcement of the Declaration of London. He hoped that other Allies would concur.

The Order in Council adopting modifications of the Declaration would be withdrawn and a joint statement issued explaining the reasons.

Various minor matters connected with the blockade were also discussed at a conference in Paris at which the decision was made with a view to the utmost co-ordination of the operations of the Allies.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT NEXT WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith hoped to make a statement early next week on the steps the Government intended to take on the resolutions of the Economic Conference.

AMERICA AND PIRATES.

DR. WILSON WRITES A "SHARP" NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Prolonged negotiations between America and Austria regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean on the steamer Petrolite has culminated in a sharp American Note to Austria, describing the attack as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and a violation of the rights of Americans, and demanding a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander and payment of an indemnity.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

PRESIDENT WILSON THREATENS FORCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Unless the Carrizal prisoners are released to-night, Mr. Wilson will to-morrow probably ask the authority of Congress to rescue them forcibly.

CARRIZAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

EL PASO, June 29.

The Mexican commander at Chihuahua has ordered the Americans captured at Carrizal to be taken to Juarez and released.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ARMY FOR MEXICO.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

If there is a call for volunteers for Mexico, Mr. Roosevelt will request to be appointed a Major-General and place 12,000 fully-equipped men in the field, recruiting for whom is proceeding.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 23.

It is announced that a history of the war, based on the material collected by the historical section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, will be published as soon as possible after the war.

There will be three sections, naval and military operations and the effect of the war upon sea-borne trade.

The naval section will be entrusted to Mr. Julian Corbett, and the military section to Mr. John Fortesque. The question of a separate Indian section will be considered.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES STIRLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

The death of Sir James Stirling is announced.

The Right Hon. Sir James Stirling was Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, 1886-1909: Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-1906. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman 1880.

FURTHER SUBMARINE ADVENTURES.

A LIVELY ENCOUNTER.

HOW E.12 DISPOSED OF FIVE VESSELS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.

Copyright 1916 by Rudyard Kipling—Mr. Kipling's third article describes further adventures of submarines in the Sea of Marmora. He tells how E12 with motor trouble sighted two small steamers; one towing two and the other three sailing-ships.

The submarine stopped the first steamer and sent a party on board. The steamer then threw a bomb which struck the submarine, but luckily did not explode and fire was opened on the boarding party with rifles and a concealed one-inch gun.

E12 replied with a six-pounder and rifles. The two sailing-ships in tow very properly tried to foul E12's propellors and also opened fire with rifles. It was as orientally a mixed fight as man could wish for.

Finally E12's six-pounder exploded the steamer's ammunition and sank her, enabling E12 to get clear and sink the two sailing-ships. After that she chased the second steamer ashore and set her on fire.

MEDICAL AID FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford opened the Dufferin Ward in Ripon Hospital here to-day in the presence of a large gathering of ladies, European and Indian. Her Excellency on arrival was received by Mr. F. H. Burton, Deputy Commissioner, and Sir James Roberts, Civil Surgeon, and was conducted to the Ward where she was shown round by Lady O'Dwyer and other ladies. Rani Harnam Singh read the address.

Her Excellency in replying said:—I think the name of Lady Hardinge will live in the hearts of the women of India on account of the deep interest she took in all that made for their welfare and happiness and I feel it great honour to carry on or bring to completion any work which was begun by her. Lady Hardinge realised that two things were necessary in order that the Dufferin Ward of this hospital should be put to the fullest use. These were an operating theatre and a good doctors' quarters. It is on the happy completion of both these additions that we have met here this afternoon and this hospital will always remember how much it owes her. The Dufferin Fund has now been in existence for over 30 years and in that time it has done great work in providing hospital accommodations, and medical aid for women in many parts of India, but it has done an even greater work in bringing into prominence the need which existed for that special medical aid. But what was sufficient thirty years ago is not enough to-day, and two years ago the Women's Medical Service was started. This service supplies highly trained medical women who take charge of the Dufferin Hospitals or Female Wards. And its institution marks another great advance in the work of the Dufferin Fund. Whilst I am president of the Dufferin Fund it will be my endeavour to increase and advance the service in every way in my power. The supply of highly trained women is in my opinion the only way to meet the growing needs of the women of this country. It is to achieve this object that the Delhi Training College has been started. We hope the medical women who will be trained there, will help to supply this demand and fill an honoured place in Indian life. I hope very much that in the next few years there will be an increase in the interest taken by Indian ladies and Indian women of every class in the simple hygiene of the home. Already some of the highest Indian ladies are showing their interest in a practical way and only the other day I heard of a Kunwarani who had taken a course of first aid. There is no reason why people should endure needless suffering and it is a very great thing to know what to do in case of sudden illness or accident. The success of a Dufferin Ward such as this depends largely on the interest taken in it by Indian women and I want to ask you to help this one in every way you can. You can do this in two ways, first by making friends with the lady doctor. Her chief interest in her work on your behalf and your sympathy and friendship will help her to do that in the most efficient manner. Secondly by spreading a knowledge of the hospital among those most likely who need it by urging them not to wait to make use of it till the patient has become so ill that recovery is almost helpless. You cannot imagine anything more distressing for the medical women than to be appealed to too late. Do not imagine that the hospital is the place to come to when everything else has failed; but look upon the Dufferin Ward as the place where you have a friend who will always gladly give you advice and sympathy and may be the means of saving you much suffering and distress. I have been glad to be here this afternoon and take part in this pleasant little ceremony and I can assure you that anything which forwards the welfare or happiness of the women of India will always have my heartiest support.

IN A MILITARY AEROPLANE.

LOOPING THE LOOP OVER HYDE PARK.

WOMAN'S FLIGHT IN ZEPPELIN CHASER.

A thrilling description of a flight over London in a British Army aeroplane and of looping the loop above Hyde Park is given in the "New York Tribune" by Miss Jane Anderson, the well-known American writer. Miss Anderson says she is the first woman to make such a journey in an Army machine—"a British military aeroplane painted black, and designed for pursuing Zeppelins at night." It was through the courtesy of the War Office that she was given the privilege.

After remarking that the aeroplane in which she journeyed was a fighting plane which had been specially built for the purposes of destruction, Miss Anderson goes on to describe her ascent. She writes:—

OVER ST. PAUL'S.

We circled the field, headed into the wind, and were off. I mean, we dived up into the sky. Now, I have seen getaways; that is, I have watched the smooth and tranquil lifting of machines from the earth, and the steady, upward climbing into the clouds. But we did not do this. When we left the ground, we left it. It was good climbing. It was good and stiff. The black nose of the biplane pointed straight to the sun. I saw, swiftly, visions of a stalled motor, of a rapid, backward slide, of a great many things. But this was because I did not know my pilot, because I did not know the true quality of our engine. Running steadily and smoothly, she pulled us up towards the white bank of cloud high above the sheds. . . .

"In this swift, upward climbing there was no sense of rising. Before me the blades of the propeller were flashing even in the grey light; on either side were the wide, black wings, steady, miraculously solid. I was filled with a sense of security; for reasons of its own the face of the earth elected to change its contours, to assume new colours, to permit its sloping hills to level themselves and become one with the little blue valleys—to make of the broad Thames a narrow arc of silver.

"I looked down. Below me I saw, in one vast, endless cyclorama, the roofs and grey streets of a city, with a river bounding them. The roads were a deep lustreless purple. In the distance I saw a little grey disc, faintly outlined. This, was St. Paul's. I was flying over the city of London. As far as I could see on every side of me were roofs—more and more roofs of houses. I do not think that ever before I had understood the meaning of a city, of this tremendous focusing of labour, of intention, of design. There was such an impression of unification, of such vast concentration of effort. This city was the centre and the source of the power of England; this city was dictating the destiny of thousands upon thousands of human beings, who were fighting for the integrity and the endurance of their nation. . . .

7,000 FEET ABOVE THE PARK.

"And I thought, suddenly, of the aircraft of the enemy which are sent upon occasion to wreak vengeance upon London. I saw, for the first time, this undertaking in its true proportions. In the clear day-light I could distinguish no individual house, no block of houses, no streets, no avenues. Certainly darkness, that extraordinary darkness of London at night, would not have helped me. I understood why the raids of the enemy had met with such meagre success. And I knew that however much energy and effort might be expended upon it, that no vital destruction would ever repay it. The immensity of London was its own armour. I was impressed with the futility of any effort to overcome it, with the hopelessness of attempting to make any appreciable mark upon that endless affiliation of grey roofs. . . .

"After this we seemed to gather speed, for reasons unexplained. That is, when I put my hand out, the wind drove harder against it, forcing it back. Below, suddenly, a big strip of green appeared in the middle of London. With that curious loss of a sense of distance and of motion which is legitimate enough in flying, I did not know what this green square was. I had been watching the roofs which seemed to have darkened as we progressed; in some places they seemed wholly to have disappeared. This was because the roofs of London are black with smoke and grime. There were whole blocks of roofless houses; they were like uncompleted cells in a hive.

"But Captain X explained about that strip of green. First, he hammered on the iron casing of the fuselage; I turned around. He made a quick gesture, reaching out toward me. Then I saw that the captain was handing me a scrap of white paper folded about the size of a stamp. Written on one side of it, in pencil, were two sentences:—

"'We are over Hyde Park. Would you like to loop over London?'"

"I turned around so that I could see him and nodded. Did I want to loop over Hyde Park at a height of 7,000 feet!

UPSIDE-DOWN SENSATIONS.

"The machine plunged headlong toward the earth. The motor was running full blast. The world rushed up to meet us. Then the world rushed away again. I found myself staring at the nose of the machine which was straight above. Her piston rods, a row of them on either side, were dancing up and down briskly. I saw them, and I saw the roof of the sky—yet I had not moved. I was still sitting, staring straight ahead. Only I was staring at the sky, instead of the earth.

"Everything was moving. Hyde Park wasn't where it ought to have been. The sky was not right. The nose of the machine was over my head. The planes were gone. All wrong. Then a slice of earth dislodged itself and, making circles, stood on end. And another section of the earth rushed into it. I saw this myself. There were some trees mixed up in it. I don't know when this was. But I saw it all.

"How did I feel? I felt nothing. It was not my affair if the world was determined upon separating itself into portions and colliding. I was in some new world, where blue immensity had substance, where men, in machines of their own making, set themselves in defiance of all laws of space, and time, and proportion. In my arms, and in the tips of my fingers, the blood was hammering; I had an impression that this was happening to somebody else. The roar of the engine deafened me; I wondered why it made so much noise. A lot of tubes and cylinders and bolts and things. And London breaking up in bits and whirling off into space.

"Then the nose of the machine came down in front of me where it should have been. And the iron strip on it was shaking again, and the two thin cables on my left were vibrating pleasantly. I looked over and assured myself that Hyde Park was down below. It was. I liked the world. So I'd looped the loop in a British biplane."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. B. Phillips, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Ralph, Londons.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Ruddock, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. L. Almond, Engineers.

NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Lieut. J. R. Wilkinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. W. V. Brooks, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. J. Cooke, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Paterson, Flying Corps.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. M. Juriss, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. L. Battye, Welsh Guards.
Captain J. T. Bretherton, Warwicks.
Captain J. H. Hall, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain C. J. Lanktree, Munster Fusiliers
Captain H. C. Hicks, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J. H. Shaw, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. S. Bower, Dorsets.
Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Engineers.
Lieut. J. N. Marshall, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Carson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. C. McShane, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Galt-Gamble, Leinsters
Second-Lieut. F. R. Hoggett, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. P. E. Honeyman, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Folleston, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Sargent, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Smith, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. K. Wright, Bedfords.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The following naval casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Commander Robert Halahan.

DIED.

Major W. F. Trotter, Marines.
Lieut. P. J. Donovan, Reserve.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. K. V. Hooper.

INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut. Charles Hudy.
Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut. V. W. Sievewking.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Flight-Commander H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave.

NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut. K. M. Va-

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

At the share market to-day jute mill scrip again ruled dull with buying on a very insignificant scale. There was no outside support and not sufficient business to really test the market. In other directions only a small trade took place with no feature of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Central Dharmaband 14, 14-4, Nazira 10-8; Royal 1-8, 1-10; Teetulmuri 12-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 354, 355; Auckland (ord) 155 x.d.; Clive (ord) 118/8, 119; Delta (ord) 393, 395, 392; Empire (ord) 34, 34/4, 34, 33/12; Fort William (ord) (reported late 28th) 126, 126/8; Howrah (ord) 235, 236, 237; Kamarhatty (ord) 331, 332, 328; Kanknarrah (ord) 458; Kelvin (prefs) 122; Kinnison (ord) 495, 490; Naihati (ord) 240, 241; Standard (ord) 290.

Tea:—Huldibari 375, 376; Laokatoorah 230.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Tramways 99; Fort William Jute debs. 102.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79/6 to Rs. 79/10; and small lots were done at Rs. 79/12 to 79/14.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

ALIENS ON MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOCAL BOARDS.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR FOR EXCLUSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The Government of India is addressing the local Governments regarding the exclusion of aliens from the privilege of voting for and sitting on municipal and other local boards.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 29.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that the Government have decided to postpone the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for Karachi indefinitely.

THE GREAT NORTH SEA BATTLE.

"ONE OF THE MOST GALLANT DEEDS IN BRITISH NAVAL HISTORY."

The following full and vivid account of the great naval battle fought off the coast of Jutland is published in the "Glasgow Herald." Its correspondent summarises in the following brilliant dispatch the incomparable fight put up by Admiral Beatty and his Battle Cruiser Squadron against the flower of the German High Seas Fleet, which will go down to history as one of the most heroic battles in the annals of the British Navy.

When the full story of last week's naval battle comes to be told it will probably be found that if the extravagant stories in circulation on Friday did not materialise, the result of the fight was much more satisfactory than the first official announcement led one to understand. That, at any rate, is the outstanding impression gained from a visit to one of the East Coast ports to which some of the ships engaged have returned. It is the military situation all over again.

The optimists are at the front, the croakers are at home, and so these people are shaking their heads gloomily over the Admiralty announcement. It is a heartening experience to get into touch with the men who have been through the fight. The men may be hopeless, unreasoning optimists, but from the crews of super-Dreadnoughts, battle-cruisers, and flotillas you get the same story. They say they speak of what they saw.

In a battle which ranged from 12,000 yards eight capital ships went down like tin cans filled with water; smaller craft exploded, and went up like a pinch of snuff; and destroyers were wiped out like so many flies. They may be wrong, but that is the impression you get wherever you go. "Wait some days, and you will see." It seems a far cry to the Dogger Bank, to that far off winter day when Beatty sent the Germans fleeing home, and the poor old Blucher, left to her fate by her faster consorts, turned her bottom to the sky and disappeared.

Only once since then have they tried the raiding game. They raided Lowestoft and bolted, and it was a matter of minutes between a clean pair of heels and a battering to death. Since the Dogger Bank scraps have occurred little affairs of small craft, exciting enough in their way, and affording scope for seamanship, initiative, and gunnery, but having no real bearing on the ultimate issue of the supremacy of the seas. For the big ships it has been a long and weary wait.

It has not been what we all believed on

THE HERO OF JUTLAND.

Photo by "Central News."

ADMIRAL BEATTY, PHOTOGRAPHED ON HIS RETURN FROM THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

There is no pessimism there. They are firmly convinced that our ships gave as good and better than they got, nay, that if the full tale of German losses were told by the enemy the battle would be hailed as one of the finest actions of the British.

The whole truth may or may not be told, but taking it even from the official announcements there is much to encourage, and from beginning to end nothing which shall not increase our pride and our confidence in the Navy and the men who control and man it. Whatever the enemy's mission "during an enterprise directed northwards," whether to break out into the Atlantic or to carry out another raid on the British coasts, it failed.

Our battle cruisers met them, encountered first their battle cruiser squadrons, gave them a merciless pounding, then when enemy reinforcements came held up the German battle fleet in a gallant but hopeless fight till our Grand Fleet arrived.

THE GERMANS BOLT FOR HOME.

Then the Germans, having bravely engaged the weaker force, bolted like bullies for home. Sir David Beatty could have avoided fight, but it is not the British way. He knew the British Grand Fleet was speeding to his aid. He knew that to engage the whole might of the German navy was to sacrifice ships, and to sacrifice men. But he knew also the high stakes he played for, and right gallantly did he do his part.

Three of his battle-cruisers have gone to the bottom, with their gallant crews of officers and men. Others have come in bearing their battle scars; but Sir David Beatty's reputation stands untarnished. "You have not lost faith in Beatty?" one of the Tiger's men was asked. "Lost faith in Beatty? No—and we never shall." That is the spirit of the men. They are proud to have been in the fight. They believe—they are sure—we won, and they say, "Wait some days, and you will see."

Friday, the titanic death struggle of the rival fleets, but it is the biggest thing in respect of the forces engaged that we have had, and from the attitude adopted by Germany, are likely to have for many a day. For the one outstanding fact is that once again when brought to challenge of our main Fleet the Germans ran away.

SCENES AT THE PORTS.

The morning brought the ships and with them the news. There had been losses, grievous losses, but naval battles take their toll. The news spread like fire and for very many it was sad, sad news. The grey old town is filled with the womenfolk of the officers and the men, and the battle losses hit them hard.

Of all the poignant scenes there stands out the little fellow in sailor suit, "H.M.S. Invincible" on the ribbon of his cap, watching with his mother for "daddy's ship," which never came back. To distracted women there came calmer moments, and through grief there shone the proud spirit and calm heroism that animates the womenfolk of the British Navy. The ships which came home bore eloquent testimony to the fierceness of the hammering to which they had bravely stood up, but they bore their battle scars proudly, and as they moved to their anchorage, led by the indomitable Lion, they were greeted with hearty cheers. Never was Rumour so busy as she was that day, and the Admiralty announcement in the evening disposed of many a fantastic tale.

The battle cruiser squadron was shoving through the water at a good 25 knots, destroyers and light cruisers in their appointed places. The sea was smooth as a mill pond. The day was warm, a slight haze hung over the water. As the official announcement puts it "visibility was low." For well nigh 16 hours the squadron steamed steadily on.

Then the destroyer screen reported the presence of enemy craft. Small craft, but significant perhaps of the presence of bigger. A smart little destroyer action was begun, the light cruisers dashed up to assist, and soon the first phase of the battle was in full swing, later the battle cruisers joined, and when the enemy appeared with the full strength of his battle cruiser squadron all the elements of an evenly-contested battle were present. But the readiness with which the Germans accepted the challenge must have set Admiral Beatty to thinking hard. The Germans—and from their point of view it may be sound enough tactics—do not fight unless they are there in superior force.

They do not fight as the British do always and at any cost. For the first time since the war began they stood up to Admiral Beatty and his indomitable ships, and from impressions gathered from Beatty's men who have come through the fight the Germans suffered heavily during that phase. Their gunnery was good, but it was not so good, not nearly so good, as ours. It was a running fight fought at a speed which gave the advantage to our ships. The Lion, as on the memorable day of the Dogger Bank, led the line, followed by the mighty Tiger; both performed marvels of speed, and there should be further honours for engine-room staffs. Opposite them at long range was among others, an old enemy in the Derfflinger.

In the Dogger Bank fight the Derfflinger sent a shell into the wardroom of the Tiger, and no lie has been more industriously circulated among neutrals by the Germans than that the Tiger had been sent to the bottom. It was therefore with a peculiar relish that the crew of the Tiger proceeded to demonstrate to their old enemy that they were very much alive. From the Tiger there went a shell which, as those in a position to observe reported, got one of the Derfflinger's turrets and wiped out the whole gun crew.

Others were planted with equally deadly effect on the enemy, and unless the Tiger men are greatly out in their calculations there is not much more likely to be heard of the Derfflinger.

The battle raged with tremendous violence. The air was filled with white hot steel dust and shivers, and the ears were deafened with the tremendous crash and clatter of all. Had the opposing forces remained as they were the result was inevitable. Beatty's squadron was adding to its battle honours. Smart manoeuvring and seamanship and fine gunnery were telling their tale when another factor intervened which would have sealed the fate of the enemy squadrons.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS.

With the battle cruiser squadron there had gone out from the Scottish port what in the official announcement are called "four fast battleships." The Warspite was one, sister ships of the Lizzie class in the Barham, the Malaya, and the Valiant were the others. The battle cruiser action was fought with the enemy lying close to neutral Danish waters of Jutland.

Everything was going well with Admiral Beatty when the four super-Dreadnoughts came up and rushed in to cut off the enemy from his southern base. Beatty was then to drive in from the north-east and either force the Germans to shelter in neutral waters or compel them to accept the challenge of the heavy battleships.

The strategy was excellent, but it was applied too late.

From the south came the reinforcements which provided the explanation of the phenomenon of the Germans accepting Beatty's challenge.

From the south came the major portion of the German grand fleet. The Warspite got the brunt of the first attack. It is said she became isolated from her consorts, got surrounded by half a dozen enemy ships, made a brilliant fight against impossible odds, disposed of more than one of them, and by clever manoeuvring showed a clean pair of heels. The other super-Dreadnoughts retired to the assistance of the battle cruisers who were then faced with the dreadful ordeal of tackling unsupported the flower of the German navy. It is this phase of the fight which will go down as one of the most gallant deeds in British naval history.

In naval construction you choose between speed and protection. Battle cruisers are built primarily for speed, and are not intended to face up to a prolonged fight against heavily armoured and heavily gunned ships. Beatty knew the risks he ran, but he had to hold the enemy at all costs. He knew the Grand Fleet was not far behind, and he knew what it meant if he could hold on till Sir John Jellicoe arrived. What Beatty and his men went through during those hours of inferno no one but themselves can ever realise. Strong men, physically strong and strong of nerve, men who had looked death in the face in naval actions before, shuddered as they thought of it.

"It was like 40 thunderstorms rolled into one," said one of them. "It was as if all the ammunition in Britain and Germany had been let off in one half hour" said another. "It was hell," was the commonest description you got. The poor Queen Mary was the first to go under. A great shell punched through her over her thinner armour plating; her magazine exploded, and the gallant ship, almost our latest battle-cruiser buckled up and sank like a stone. The Indefatigable went next. The German shells with poisonous gas exploded, filling the ships with their fumes, and doing great havoc among the crews at their stations; annihilating blasts from 12-inch guns took the vessels like a tornado wiping away men like flies.

A FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

The Lion and the Tiger, manoeuvring with marvellous skill and speed, kept their heads up and their faces to the enemy. Soon, too, the Lion had to fall out, one of her turrets jammed and several of her guns out of commission. Then Admiral Hood, with the Invincible, the Inflexible, and the Indomitable arrived from another station. With them came the armoured cruisers of the second cruiser squadron, including the Warrior the Defence, and the Black Prince, three gallant ships resting from their labours. The gallant and brilliant Admiral put up a great fight against the heavy odds.

But fate was against him, and the Invincible, with a deadly torpedo in her side, followed her sister ships to the bottom. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon for something like four or five hours the battle-cruisers, with their four battleships, had engaged and held the enemy. Their part was finished, and never was more welcome the aid which came in the shape of the Grand Fleet.

With their arrival the balance of strength passed from the Germans. For a time they fought a running-away fight, then turned heel and made the shortest possible road for home. After them went the whole might of the British Fleet, and they chased them home in the darkness to their lair, and adding in the process to already heavy losses they had incurred in the earlier phase of the battle. Throughout the action the small craft of the British Fleet did wonders. They, too, have lost, but it will probably be found not nearly so heavily as the enemy destroyers.

One of ours claims the feat of rushing in alone, discharging her four torpedoes, and accounting for an enemy battle cruiser of the very latest class. Then at one phase of the battle, an attack in force of destroyer flotillas was ordered on our battle cruisers. Our own flotillas rushed out to meet them in the best British style, and when the Germans speak of missing torpedo-boats they will find in this incident some explanation of the failure to report. Throughout the action the Germans were assisted by their Zeppelins, but a fantastic story of a battle cruiser being destroyed by a Zeppelin bomb should be discounted. The men speak hopefully of survivors; large fleets of Dutch fishing craft were about, and the work of life-saving went on steadily.

COOCH BEHAR JEWEL THEFT CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S PETITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COOCH BEHAR, June 28.

The hearing of the jewel theft case being resumed, Mr. C. R. Dass, counsel for the defence, moved a petition questioning the jurisdiction of the court to try a member of the Raj family. He submitted that hitherto a member of the Raj family was outside the jurisdiction of the ordinary criminal court of Cooch Behar. Latterly, however, the State Council passed a resolution abrogating this privilege. Mr. Das contended that if the Sovereign of Cooch Behar was a Hindu king he could not by any means whatsoever take away that privilege, which was a custom from time immemorial, the fundamental principle of Hindu Law being that custom was above the law. If, on the other hand, the prosecution relied on the resolution of the State Council then, he submitted, the Council's resolution was ultra vires in as much as the Council was only constituted by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and not by an act of the Government of Bengal or of India, and this, he submitted, gave no jurisdiction to the Council because the administrative powers of the state of Cooch Behar were conferred by the terms of a treaty between the State and the British Government. Mr. Das next asked for production of the original Treaty and all the necessary documents from the prosecution.

The Magistrate then passed an order to the effect that he was not going to question the jurisdiction of his Highness and the State Council. Unless the counsel for the defence satisfied the court that it had power to adjudicate upon the question of jurisdiction, the court was of opinion that it had no such power.

Mr. Das next moved another petition submitting that there was a misjoinder of charges and that the trial must stop there. The accused Inspector Akbar could not be tried with others. This accused had all along been cited as a prosecution witness and it was only after Mr. Roy arrived there that the investigating Inspector was advised on the day previous to the commencement of the trial to make Akbar an accused. Ultimately it was decided that the matter would be argued later.

CAN THE MAHARAJA BE SUMMONED?

Mr. Das then put in third petition asking the prosecution to produce certain letters, telegrams, and books, the contents of which had already gone on record, subject to objection, and also prayed for calling as witness the Maharaja, Maharanee, Prince Victor, the Dewan Mr. B. Ghose, Mr. C.W.C. Plowden, Ishaquddin and Babu Akhil Chandra Palit, as on the evidence of the prosecution they were very material witness as they had taken very prominent parts in the investigation. In the alternative he suggested that if the prosecution refused to call these witnesses the court would be pleased to call them as court witnesses. The Magistrate enquired if the counsel meant to suggest that the King can be called by his own court to give evidence.

Mr. Das said it was for the King to make that objection and not the court.

Mr. Das next drew the attention of the court to the fact that certain police papers, on which the remands of Jamal were taken on different occasions and which formed a part of record, had been removed.

The Magistrate said that he [illegible] had removed those papers so that [illegible] might not have an opportunity [illegible] them, as he thought the [illegible] not entitled to have a look [illegible]

Mr. Das submitted that the prosecution used these materials [illegible] of obtaining a judicial [illegible] being part of their [illegible] of magisterial orders, the accused were, therefore, entitled to see them.

The examination of convict witness Jamal was then resumed and was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 29.).

Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. P. C. Govinden, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, was on privilege leave for twenty-five days with effect from the 27th May 1916.

Mr. Nandshanker Motiram to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 6th June 1916.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The privilege leave for thirty days granted to Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, was extended up to 31st May, 1916, inclusive.

Messrs. J. W. Bennett and H. B. Kidd are confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 10th April 1916.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Joint Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, is granted, with effect from the 1st August 1916, or date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nasik, passed with credit an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 6th June 1916.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

With effect from 1st May 1916.—Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 3rd May 1916, vice Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., retired.—Sir James H. Du-Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner and Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant continuing to act as Collector.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 15th May 1916. vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., retired.—Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be First Assistant continuing to act as Collector.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

The services of Mr. G. S. Henderson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, S.D., East Khandesh, passed on 6th June 1916, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division, to hold charge of the office of Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., till the return from leave of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Rev. P. G. Tibbs of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 17th April 1916.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., to be President of the Kurla Municipality, vice Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., resigned.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend Bhaurao Bapuji Shinde of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S., (retired), on the close of the Matheran Season, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, vice Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., (I.), L.R.C.P., (I.), D.P.H., transferred.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, I.M.S., to act as Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., (retired), to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, with attached duties.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, D.P.H., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to his Majesty's approval, with effect from 24th December 1915: Vinayak Laxman Sathe, F.R.C.S., (E.), and Ramchandra Narayan Karode.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—John Sydney Wardlaw Milne to be Commandant, vice J. W. M. Hawes, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 6th January 1916.

B. H. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Majory) Neville Rawlins Medley to be Major, vice C. R. Scott, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 16th November 1915.

Lieutenant Edmund Charles Hill Condon to be Captain, vice N. R. Medley promoted. Dated the 16th November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Baber Saxby to be Lieutenant vice E. C. H. Condon, promoted. Dated the 16th November 1915.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Peyton (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the promotion of H. B. Saxby. Dated the 16th November 1915.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Trevor Robinson (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. Maclean Dated the 29th November 1915.

Second-Lieutenant William James Alexander Moore (Supernumerary) is absorbed in an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th November 1915.

Captain E. J. C. Pereira to act as visiting Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshvar, in addition to his duties as Civil Surgeon, Satara, pending further orders.

Sub-Conductor R. Rooks, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Division under the Sanitary Engineer to Government to the Central Division.

Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer, passed with credit on the 6th June 1916 the Professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 167 and 168 of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

Lieut. J. Fenwick, I.S.M.D. (Retired), held medical charge of H. E. the Governor's Band, Body Guard, Army Transport men and Household Establishment at Ganeshkhind, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 6th to the afternoon of 14th June 1916.

Mr. B. M. Nanavati, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalji to duty as Extra District Deputy Collector, Broach, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

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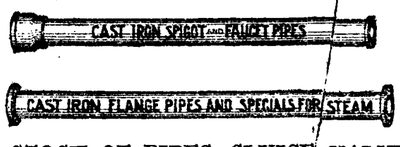

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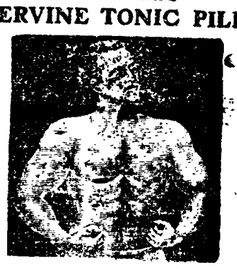

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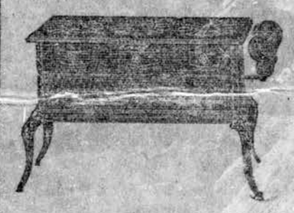

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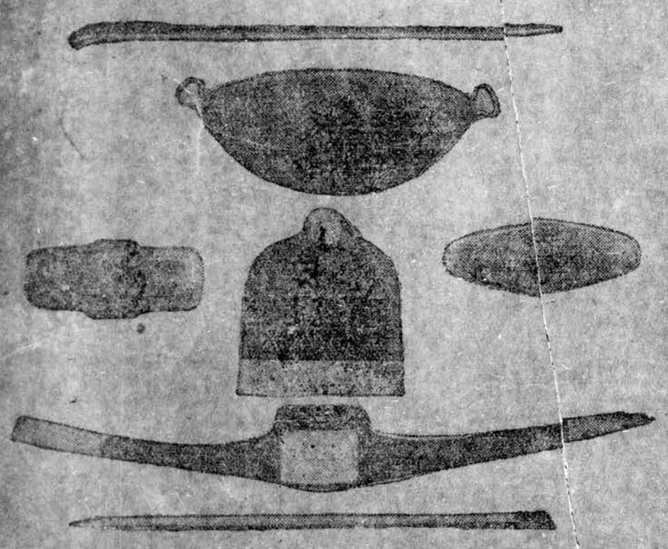

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Contractors' Office.
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Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
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